Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 20] WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1819. [NUMBER 1019

Advertisement.

Financial Department.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that no further cash will be received at the General Treasury for Bills on the Government at Fort William.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Act. Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th July 1819

Advertisement.

Deputy Commissary General's Office.
COLOMBO, 11TH JUNE 1819.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 1st day of September next, for supplying the Commissariat Department in Ceylon, with the following Articles, to be delivered at Colombo before the end of January next, namely.

600 Reams of Foolscap sized, China Paper of the best sort and.

30 Half Picul Chests (weighing each 66 Pounds) of the second sort of Hyson Tea.

Proposals to be addressed to the Deputy Commissary General, under cover to the Military Secretary at Colombo, and to be inscribed on the cover "Proposals for supplying Tea and China Paper" and to specify the mode of payment required by the persons Tendering.

P. DELATRE,
Dept. Com. Gen.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow, (Thursday.)
On Account of the Concerned,
LANDED FROM THE SHIP
Elizabeth,
A FEW Damaged Spars, and several Lots of Rope.

Bombay, 14th July 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day without Reserve.

AN Elegant Assortment of Millinery, brought out in the H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Consisting of Dresses, of the most Fashionable Description, Caps, Bonnets, Turbans, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Lerond's Artificial Flowers, and Wreath's, Lace Veils, Long and Bobinet, Gown Pieces, Scotch Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock, precisely will be Sold, for Sale, a Fashionable Europe Built Gig or Buggy, Fitted up in the First Style.

Also, Two Newfoundland, and several other Dogs, Just Landed from one of the H. C. Ships.

Sale to Commence as usual.
THE CRIES.

The Respectable Inform, that the Sale of Millinery, will commence at half past Ten o'Clock precisely

Apollo-Street, 14 July, 1819.

TO SAIL FOR LONDON
On the 21st of the present month,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Elizabeth,
500 TONS BURTHEN
Thos. Harrison Commander,

HAS still a little Tonnage undisposed of, with superior accommodation for a few more Passengers with Medical Assistance; for freight or passage. Apply to CURSETJEE, & JEHANJEER ARDASEER, or to the Commander.

All persons having claims on the ELIZABETH, for repairs are requested to send in their bills immediately.

Bombay, 14th July 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.
Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH JUNE 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 1st December 1818.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's Letter dated 1st December, 1818.

Political letter Bombay dated the 23d Aug. 1815.

PARA. 267 a 78 Military letter 24th February 1819.

PARA. 116 a 27 do. dated 23d June 1818.

PARA. 24.

ditto 7th Aug. 19 a 73
ditto—16th ditto 2 a 4
ditto—13th Dec. 46 a 60
and 79 a 91.

Proceedings of an investigation into certain abuses in the Commissariate Department in the Deccan discovered in the examination of charges of a dishonorable nature preferred against Joseph de Sosa a Portuguese employed in that Department in consequence of which Lieutenant Colonel Harris Assistant Commissary General and his Assistant Lieut. Tweedy were suspended from their offices Lieut. Col. Harris has been twice tried in the Recorder's Court.

1st. On charge of conspiring with Poonekhoty to defraud the Company 2d for uttering a forged Bill and on both occasions acquitted. Poonekhoty, a Native who had been employed by Lieut. Col. Harris in every Department of the Commissariat, stood also on that Court, and on two indictments for forgery, convicted.—The Government on the consideration that the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Harris on the first trial, arose from legal misapprehension to the evidence against him and that he exhibited on that occasion no evidence of the guilt of Poonekhoty [illegible] himself, and being of opinion that there has at least been gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle on the part of Lieut. Col. Harris, recommend to the Court that he may be dismissed the service.—Major General from Lieut. Col. [illegible] charge brought against him, [illegible] cruelty in [illegible] the Government, and directing to be tried by Court Martial, [illegible]

2d. We have perused with attention the voluminous documents relating to the case of Lieut. Col. Harris and have seen with deep concern the nefarious practices, which have been brought to light, by the evidence on the trial of that Officer and of the Native agent Poonekoty

3d. We do not think it necessary to enter into the detail of these proceedings, and shall content ourselves with informing you of the result of our deliberate investigation of them.

4th. We are disposed to consider it upon the whole unfortunate that you did not act up to your original resolution of bringing Lieut. Col. Harris to a Court Martial, as the delay which ensued has furnished that Officer with grounds of complaint, not wholly unfounded; We are well aware of the reasons which influenced your determination, and of their real weight still the denial of a Court Martial to an Officer strongly desiring to be so tried, is a measure of apparent hardship, and he has not failed, in his memorial to [illegible] that hardship, and [illegible] still calls for the decision of a Military tribunal.

5th. Even at this late period, we should be inclined to accede to his request, and to grant him a Court Martial with a view to the decision on the whole of his case unfettered by the technical difficulties of a Court of law, were we not advised by high authority that such a proceeding would be contrary to usage after a recorded verdict or verdict of acquittal.

6th. We are however so thoroughly and intimately persuaded of the unfitness of Lieut. Col. Harris for any public charge, and of the unseemliness of his continuance in our Military service, stigmatized as his character has been on the Records of our Government with gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle, stigmas the justice of which his own evidence goes but too far to establish, that approving entirely of your having suspended him from the situation of Assist. Commissary General, we hereby further direct that Lt. Col. Harris be informed by the Commander in Chief, that on tendering his resignation of the service, he has our permission to retire on the full pay of his rank to which his length of Service would under ordinary Circumstances entitle him.

7th. We have been induced thus to mitigate the Severity of the Sentence recommended by you from the following considerations namely.

1st. The verdict of acquittal pronounced in his favour by the criminal Courts.

2d. The consequent impossibility of bringing him according to his own desire to a Court Martial; and.

3d. The state of suspense which from various causes he has so long endured, circumstances which seem to entitle him to as indulgent a decision, as can be afforded consistently with what is due to the credit of the service, and the respectability of our army.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of the Hon'ble Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 11th and 27th November and 16th December 1818, 6th January 1819, and seperate par. dated 16th January 1819.

The Certificate to be furnished under the 5th paragraph of the orders dated 27th November in the case of wounded officers who may be residing at or in the imediate vicinity of the Presidency, to entitle them to a continuance of the pension, is to be obtained from the Medical Board; and it will be incumbent on those who may have sent down their Certificate from an outstation, whenever their duty or other circumstances may call them to the Presidency, to appear before the Medical Board and after inspection to transmit their Certificates to the Adjutant General of the army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government,

Extracts of the Hon'ble Court's Letters dated the 11th November 1818.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Capt. Lieut. Evan Jervis to return to his Rank on your Establishment,

3d. Captain Lieut. Alexander Forbes has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the last ships of the ensuing season 1818-19.

4th. In consequence of a communication we have received from the War office suggesting that in future no pensions may be paid to the widows of officers of his Majesty's service dying in India, unless they shall have obtained the Royal authority for receiving the same, we desire that you will not in future authorize the payment of any such pension until such authority shall have been obtained, in conformity with the suggestion,

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter dated 27th November 1818.

PARA. 2d. Our attention has lately been directed to the subject of the pensions granted to Officers for wounds received in action and we find it necessary to revise our orders on that head in so far as respects the continuance of those pensions in certain cases.

3d. In all those instances where the injury is of a permanent nature, as for example where the party has actually lost an eye or a limb in action, or has suffered such permanent injury as may be equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, from a wound received in action, there can be no doubt of his being entitled to the pension for life conformably with the spirit and letter of his His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Regulations bearing date the 29th 1812, but cases may occur where, though at the expiration of a year and a day after the wound has been received, the period at which those pensions commence, the individual may still appear have sustained an injury deemed equal the loss of a limb, as by skilful medical treatment and the efforts of a sound constitution he may in a few years be restored to his pristine bodily strength.

4th. In instances of this kind, when we consider the liberal scale of allowances granted to the Company's Officers it is impossible for us to consent to continue the pensions, and we therefore direct that in all cases of recovery, if within three years from the injury originally sustained, the pension shall be discontinued.

5th. In order that this Resolution may be strictly attended to, and that a careful distinction may at the same time be made between such cases, and those of officers labouring under permanent injury from wounds received in action and equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, we direct that every officer of our army receiving a pension for wounds shall be examined at the expiration of thee years from the time of the wound being received, by two Medical practitioners who shall certify upon honor the actual state of the wound and its remaining effects, to enable you to judge whether in conformity with the Instructions now conveyed to you the party be justly entitled to a continuance of the pension, and we further direct that you will transmit to us regular reports of all such examinations.

6th. Application having been made from some of our officers in this country for an increase of the pensions granted to them in proportion to the advanced rank they have received, conformably with a regulation adopted in His Majesty's service, we have to inform you that, that Regulation has been discontinued in His Majesty's service, as you will observe on perusal of the circular letters of the Secretary at war dated 10th June and 25th August 1817, of which we herewith transmit your copies.

7th. And being of opinion that, all the circumstances of our service duly considered, especially the advantages derived by the Company's officers from the liberal allowances they receive in addition to their pay, the pensions granted, or to be granted to our officers under the Regulation which accompanied our dispatch of the 20th March 1818, are sufficient in amount, we do not think proper to accede to the recommendation contained in 257th and 258th Paras; of our letter of the 29th December 1815, for an augmentation of those pensions.

8th. We have permitted Brevet Captain and Lieut. James Graham to return to his rank on your establishment.

Copies of a circular letter of the Secretary at war dated 30th June and 25th August 1817, referred to in the 5th paragrah.

CIRCULAR No. 362.
Copy, War office 30th June 1817.

SIR,

69823. The Prince Regent having taken into consideration the rules under which pensions are granted to officers wounded in His Majesty's service, and especially the Regulation promulgated by the second paragraph of the Circular letter from this department of the 31st July 1815, No. 287, I have the honor to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness has been pleased to order that the pension which may be granted to officers, for wounds received subsequently to the 24th June 1817, shall be confined to the rate attached to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wounded, and shall not be augmented progressively according to the rank to which such officer may from time to time, be promotted.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.
War Office 25th Aug. 1817.

CIRCULAR No. 373.

SIR,—Referring to my Circular letter No. 362, dated 30th June 1817, I have the honor to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken into his further consideration the Regulation concerning pensions granted for wounds, has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to order that from and after this date no such pension shall encrease to any higher rate, in consequence of any future promotion of the Officer by whom it is received.

The Officer Commanding the Regiment, } I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 16th December 1818.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted the following officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz. Lieutenant Francis C. Rybot and Assistant Surgeon John Stephenson.

3d. We have permitted Mr. Richard Thomas Barra and Mr. Anthony Conwell severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment.—Their rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 6th January 1819.

PARA. 3d. We have permitted Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Smyttan to return to his rank on your Establishment.

Copy Paragraphs which will be inserted in the next General letter to Bombay.

The undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment have severally our permission to return to their rank on your Establishment viz.

Captain James Salter. Lieutenant Peter Breton. Surgeon Samuel Sproull,

We have permitted Lieutenant Anthony W. Browne belonging to your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for Bombay of the first Company's ships of next season 1819-20.

East India House, London the 16th Jan. 1811. } A true Copy (Signed) J. DART Sec.

It published to the Army the following Extract of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 6th January 1819, expressing their admiration and applause on the heroic conduct of Captain Staunton and the officers, Non Commissioned officers, and privates, European and Native, engaged in the memorable Battle of Coryagaum, the Governor in Council feels that no observations of his can be wanting to add to the value with which praise emanating from such high authority must be received.

The Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in conveying to Captain Staunton the Sword presented to him by the Hon'ble Court, when it shall have been received at Bombay, and in the mean time has only to express his hope, that on the occasion of his being promoted to a Majority in the Grenadier Regiment, he may soon share in those honors of the Military order of the Bath which a Lieutenant of rank appears to have been the only cause of having been hitherto withheld from him.

Extract of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 6th January 1818.

PARA. 1st. We have perused with great interest your secret dispatch of the 22d January and 4th March 1818, giving cover to Copies, of a letter from the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone addressed to the Marquis of Hastings and dated Corygaum the 4th of January, of the Division orders issued by Brigadier General Smith dated 8 noon the 7th of January, and of a despatch from Sir Thomas Hislop to the Marquis of Hastings dated 22d January, and of a General order issued by that officer on the 21st January, we have also had under our consideration a letter from the Marquis of Hastings to the secret Committee dated 23d May 1818, in these documents are detailed the particulars of the gallant and successfull defence made by Captain Francis F. Staunton, of the 1st Regiment of N. I. of your Establishment a the head of 800 men against the Peishwa's Force of 20,000 men at Coryguam on the 1st of January, 1818, an affair described by Sir Thomas Hislop as one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded on the annals of the army.

2d. The heroic valour and enduring fortitude of the detachment entitle it to our admiration and applause in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the services and gallantry of Captain Staunton who commanded it, we have resolved to present him with a Sword ornamented with a suitable inscription, and also with the sum of five hundred Guineas; you will accordingly cause the said sum to be paid to him at the usual rate of exchange.

3d. The Sword will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity for the purpose of its being presented in the name of the Company.

4th. These testimonies of our approbation we are the rather induced to afford to Captain Staunton because the rank of this officer did not allow of his being included in that distribution on of the honors of the Military Order of the Bath with which the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to reward the meritorious services of the Company's officers and in which we have reason to believe Captain Staunton

would have been included had his rank rendered him eligible for that distinction.

5th Our attention has also been pointedly directed by the Governor General to the gallant conduct of the undermen ioned officers who appear to have survived these brilliant achievements at Corygaum viz.

Lieut John Connellan, 2d Bat. 1st Regt. B. N. I.
Lieut Joseph Jones, 10th Regt. ditto.
Lieut. Charles Swanston, 12th Regt. Madras N. I.
Assist. Surgeon John Wylie, Madras Establishment.

6th. We direct you to assure these officers of the high opinion which we entertain of their distinguished services, and you will cause to be recorded in General Orders, our thanks to the officers, Non-Commissioned and privates, Europeans and Natives, who formed the detachment, for the gallant and meritorious conduct on on this memorable occasion.

(True Extract)
(Signed) W NEWNHAM,
Acting Chief Sec to Govt.

The above order is to be read at the Head of every Corps on this Establishment and explained to the Sepoys of the Native Regiments.

30th June 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain George Moore of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to act as Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor vice Nixon returned to Europe. Captain Isaac Kinnersly is appointed to act as aid de Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor vice Moore.

2d July 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Detachment at Parneira be withdrawn, and that place be no longer occupied as a military Post.

The Military Buildings are to be transferred to the Collector of the Land Revenue at Surat.

Captain W. Morison of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to England on furlough for a Period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following alterations are ordered to take place in the dates of Commission of the undermentioned Gentlemen viz.

Messrs. G. P. Lemesurier 28th May 1819 29th May 1819 ——— E. Dumaresq . . Ditto . . . Ditto

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Craig of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry to act as adjutant to the Wing of the Battalion while separated from the Head Quarters of the Corps and doing duty at Warree.

5th July 1819.

Major J. Hall of the Madras Establishment having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of Six months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Edward Mason of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry is also allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six months from the date of his Embarkation.

6th July 1819

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Smith dated the 17th Ultimo placing Assistant Surgeon Warner of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry at the disposal of the Honourable the Commissioner in the Deckan.

8th July 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Spry nursing Assistant Surgeon so long as his Services may be required in the Medical Department, at this Presidency

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.—July 6th, Captain J. K. Clobley, 3d Regt. M. Lt. Cavalry, to Sea.
Do. 10th, Captain Ludwick, P. A. F. to Poona.
Do. do. Lewis, P. A. H. to Ditto.
Do. Lieut. Edwd. Mason, 2d, Bat. 11th, Regt. to Isle of France.
Do. 10th, Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, to Europe.
Do. do. Lieut. C. W. Mackintosh, 2d, Bat. 12th, Regt. M N. I. to Europe.

April 13th 1819.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.	Dollars.
Beetle-Nut,	3 per Pec.
Birds' Nests, 1st Sort 35 2d Sort 25, and 3d Sort,	per do.
Bees' Wax,	29 a 30
Black Wood,	4
Black (Malay) Head, belly, & foot,	18 a 19
Camphor,	700
Cochineal,	25 a 30
Beachede-Mar, 1st Sort,	150
Scarlet Cuttings,	11 Tael.
Bengal Cotton, Dull,	ditto.
Bombay ditto,	8 a 9
Coast Pegu,	
Copper South American,	
Elephants' Teeth, 1st Sort 65, 2d at 55, & 3d at 50, Drs. per Pecul,	
Fins,	8
Fish Maws,	58
Ginseng,	30 a 40
Lead,	5½ a 6
Cloves,	90
Nutmegs, (fresh),	150
Mace, (ditto),	180
Pepper,	15 a 16
Putchuck,	24 a 25
Quicksilver, very fluctuating,	70
Rattans,	4
Red Wood,	3
Smalts,	60 per Pec.
Sandal Wood, 1st Sort 19, 2d Sort 16 and 3d Sort 13 Drs.	
Sago,	2½
Tin, (old) Banca,	20
Ditto, (new),	18
Tortoise Shell,	460
Iron, in bars, large and small,	4 a 5
Opium, Patna Dull,	880
Ditto, Benares,	850
Ditto Turkey,	600
Ditto Malwa,	710
Prussian Blue,	50 a 50
Ottonum,	3
Saarkius,	28 a 150
Mother of Pearl Shells,	13
Salt Petre,	6 a 7
Cudbear,	

EXPORTS.	Dollars.
Alum Amoy,	3 a 3½
Borax,	4
China-root,	3
Cinnabar,	
Camphire,	36 a 37
Cassia,	30
Ditto Buds,	60
Dragon's Blood, 1st Sort Cochin China,	100
Daumer,	1
Gallingall,	3
Gamboge,	70
Gold, of 100 Touch,	25 per Tale
Hartall, or yellow Arsenic,	12
Musk,	50 per Cally
Nankeens, 1st Sort,	98 a 100
Ditto Company's 2d Sort,	86
Ditto, Small,	48
Rhubarb, 1st Sort,	45 a 50
Silk, raw, Naukeen,	500
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1st Sort Canton,	485 a 490
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d Sort,	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d Sort,	
Ditto, Coarse, or 5th Sort,	80 a 85
Sugar,	5 Tael. 2
Sugar Candy, Canton, 2d Sort,	7 Tael. 1
Ditto, Chinchew,	12½ a 13
Tutenague,	14⅛
Turmeric,	4
Quicksilver, China,	78 a 80
Tea, Hyson,	48
Ditto, ditto, Skin,	24
Ditto, ditto, Young,	36
Ditto, ditto, Bohea,	12
Ditto, Souchong,	26
Ditto, Congo,	26
Ditto, Gunpowder,	60
Ditto, Peko,	75
Vermillion,	47
Sycee Silver	6 per hun.
White Lead,	10
Red,	10

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JULY, 1819.

The arrival of the Jessy from Suez and Mocha, on last Tuesday, has not at all increased our stock of European Intelligence, she has however brought a file of Malta Gazettes, bringing down the English news to the 1st of March; the Malta papers speak only of localities, and if we except the very long and able speech delivered by His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner on the 4th of March, at the opening of the second session of the first Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands, they contain no articles of interest.

Mocha. Accounts from this place brought by the Jessy, mention that an Earthquake had been experienced there on the 5th of June, the shock though slight was felt all over the adjacent country and in the factory at Mocha, its, effects were such as to overturn chairs and tables. Coffee was scarce, and the price high, and we find that the lateness of the Cotton crops in the Northern parts of Guzerat and Kutch, had prevented their receiving their usual supply of this article, the prices of which were nominally high. The annual import of this article to Mocha, Judda, & a few other ports in the Red-Sea, is stated to be about 2000, Candys.

Suez. Two more Travellers in the paths of Belzoni have made their appearance in Egypt, the one a Mr. Bankes an English Gentlemen, and the other a Chevalier Fredini, who has already visited Mount Sinai, and the Coptic monasteries in the vicinity of Tor. The fact of Mr. Belzoni being still alive must rejoice every lover of scientific research, and the more so when we consider, that he will now have an opportunity of correcting the errors, respecting the antiquities of Egypt, into which we have been led by a co-temporary traveller.

On the arrival of the Jessy at Suez, the mortality at Cairo, was about 150 and had increased to upwards of 200 some days prior to her departure.

Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall, hastered their Journey through Egypt, and left Alexandria some time in April for Malta.

Wahabees. Though we find that the Wahabee chief Abdallah, and some of his officers were behended at Constantinople in December last, and that another Victory, had also been gained over them in which the Chieftain who succeeded Abdallah was slain, yet we find their measures still vigorous and their courage still unshaken. The Daughter of a former chief, has now the supreme command and as she is a woman of extraordinary talents, she has infused into her followers an enthusiasm, that will again lead them to victory.

Cairo. The accounts from this place to the early past of May, mention that the plague, had been raging their with great violence, our travellers from Bombay where detained some weeks by it, but have left it for Alexandria, some days before the Jessy left Suez.

Gulf of Persia. The arrivals from this part of this world, no less then three during the last week, have brought us nothing new, the Pirates are not numerous and the trade has met with but little interruption.

Kutch. For these several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine & pestilence, which added to intestine broils, has very much thined its population. Twenty years ago with the exception of the Boatmen, and the Bhattias, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen, but now they have commenced agriculturists, and form a very prominent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay, and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation, will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British Government not only afford present aid, but future instruction; in pointing out to them, the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its Iron, and Coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of Coal found on the surface, lead us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no mean a visionary speculation for it is a well known fact, that the price of fire wood; and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing.

We had entertained hopes, that we should have had but little more to record with regard to the misery caused by the Earthquake in this devoted country but we have been favoured, with a letter from Porebunder, giving us more details of the devastation.

POREBUNDER, 17th JUNE.

We yesterday experienced in this Town and Fort, one of the most awful scenes in nature, that of a violent & destructive shock from an Earthquake!

The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer ranging at 86° at sun set; & a scarce perceptible air, was sometimes felt from the Southward.

Lieutenant L. and myself were taking an evening's walk on the Ramparts of the Fort, and had nearly gone all round, when at 40 minutes past 6, we observed to each other, 'how excessive close 'and oppressive the atmosphere!' and 'five minutes afterwards, I heard a distant sound from the Westward, not unlike that of a cannonade at sea; a thought had scarcely past the mind, as to what could have given rise to it, when I felt a violent shock beneath my feet, and instantly exclaimed 'an Earthquake!' then looking forward, saw the stone parapet, at two yards distance, violently bending in and out, with a quick wave-like motion, and with a vibration of about a foot: this appalling sight, extended as far as I could see, or about fifty yards in length, and the whole height of the parapet: it was attended with a hissing, cracking noise.

Had the parapet been made of whale bone, and shook in anger by any power, less than nature, the agitation could not have been so great, as that which we witnessed.

There was nothing appeared more surprising, than, that solid masonry, should have received the pliability of the most elastic of all substances.

I thought it impossible that the works could stand, and expecting their immediate fall, instantly determined on descending, as quick as possible, but as the Rampart was a perpendicular height of seventeen feet, I was obliged to run back towards the nearest ramp, which was a flight of stone steps at the distance of 75 yards: Lieutenant L. followed: As we passed along, at a quick run, the sensation felt, was similar to that hazardous and disagreeable one, of running a long, an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which, are supported. I every instant expected to fall with the works, or, to be precepitated from them; but reaching the steps, ran down as fast as I could, each step apparently meeting the descending foot, which I sincerely believe it did in reality, and the whole flight, was violently agitated. While passing down, I expected to be overwhelmed by the works, which were touching my right shoulder, and were partly above my head.

Although the rampart and parapet are ten feet thick, and twenty-two in height, yet this wall of masonry, waved to and fro, like a sea.

Fortunately, the steps were broad: had they been narrow, as is frequently the case, it is doubtful, so great was their agitation, if we could have got down without having been thrown over their side, for, as they joined the works, they were not only affected by their own motion, but also by that of the wall to which they were attached.

Arrived at the bottom of the flight of steps, we did not cease running, until we had got a sufficient length from the works, to prevent their falling on us. On stopping, we were surprised to find, that the works had not fallen, after having been agitated by so extraordinary a violent and sea like motion.

On reaching a spot of comparative safety, for then no place was safe, the attention was directed to a vast cloud of black dust, arising at about 300 yards distance, and from the sea face of the fort, which ran at right angles from that which we quitted. The danger being past, for the shock was now over, my curiosity became excited, and approaching the cloud of dust, I found it to proceed from the fall of nine Towers (1) and large parts of the Curtain, (2) leaving twenty-one breaches of forty, and sixty, yards wide. This devastation extended for 500 yards, and over a part of the fort which I had been walking on, not five minutes before.

I do not imagine, that a twenty-four hours fire, from ten pieces of heavy ordnance, could have produced so extensive a destruction as was thus effected *in a minute and half!!!*

We conjectur'd, that the shock had not lasted more than the above short period. But its effects were sufficiently powerful to have destroyed the work of ages.

We now directed our attention towards home, and the first occurrence we met with near it, was the Horse keepers, with our Horses in their hands, standing in the open air, having, as they said, been apprehensive, 'that the stables 'would have fallen, and killed them.'

On entering my house the servant informed me, that while making the bed, in the upper apartment, he had been thrown down on the floor; recovering himself, he attempted to escape out of door, but before he could reach it, he was thrown down a second time; he then got up, and ran quickly into the open air.

Doctor and Mrs. A. on hearing all their tiles violently agitated, and cracking, as if in a fire, and observing the whole of their furniture in a rocking motion, immediately ran down into the open air, the former with his Infant in his arms. He informed me, that though his stairs are broad, and built of pukka masonry, yet he experienced much difficulty in descending, from the violent agitation of the steps, and that of the house, to which they were joined.

Lieutenant L's. house is a strong pukka stone building, of about 40 feet high: as it stands by itself, the shock appears to have shaken it more than most other houses. The Sepoys describe it as 'having rocked, from side to side, like a 'tree in a high wind.' On examination, there was found so many rents in its walls, that it was deemed advisable for Lieutenant L. not to sleep beneath its roof.

I believe there are few houses throughout this large City, which have not been more or less injured: some have fallen, and blocked up the streets in which they were situated.

I am happy to say, that but one life has been lost in this Town, a circumstance which appears almost miraculous, from the danger which existed.

The Rajah and principal Inhabitants, are now encampted outside of the fort, rather than trust themselves beneath their unsafe roofs, which, should they fall, would prove most destructive, since they are made (as is the case of all upper floors also) of a thick terrace supported by stone, on large Timbers.

The Earth opened, and water issued from the cavity, over an extensive piece of ground, in a plain, distant fourteen miles hence.

The atmosphere to-day, has been impregnated with a strong smell of sulphur; and there has been several other shocks between 10 a. m. and 2. p. m. which brought some of the houses down, and violently shook the seats of those who were seated within doors which

(1) The Towers were 30 and 40 feet high,
(2) The Curtains 22 and 25.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

caused them to run out of their houses: but these inferior alarms are not to be compared with yesterday's awful phenomenon.

It was observed that all animals were much frightened during the great shock: the dogs laid down on their bellies and would not be moved.

The Earthquake has been felt far and wide, but its effects appear to have been less violent in the interior, than on the sea shore. I fear that all the line of Towns & Fortresses situated immediately on this Coast have suffered much.—I am this moment informed, that fifty men were killed by the fall of walls at Mungrole, on this Coast, which is distant 60 miles, in a S. E. direction.

The great shock appears to have proceeded from West to East.

The injury which this fortress has sustained, is estimated at half a lac of Rupees.

There is nothing in nature, more awful, than to see the proudest works of men, in an instant, vanishing, and becoming a heap of shapeless Ruins.

PEREBUNDER, 18th JUNE 1819.

I have viewed *the whole* extent of injury at this place, since writing to Colonel B. and am sorry to inform you, it far exceeds the estimate which I had formed.—Were I now to address the Colonel, I would rather say, twenty pieces of Cannon, could not have produceed so much destruction. I have corrected my heights and distances by measurement, which are, as are now mentioned, though in some places, they differ from the original letter.

As Doctor A. and myself, yesterday morning, at day break, were riding on the borders of a Lake, we were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur, and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters: on the opposite side of the Lake, is a jungle, beyond and above which, is a range of sand hills; we thought we saw on these, a line of thick flame, about three feet high, but the distance was too great, to allow of our being positive. I am the more inclined to believe that what we saw was a flame, as I am since informed that, at a place on the S. E. Coast, distant hence, forty miles, the Earth opened and a flame issued from the cavity.

I am informed, that, at a place, distant hence, sixteen miles N. W. by North, what was a rising ground, or small hill, has become a level.

My Verranda tiles were turned but ten days ago, for the Monsoon, but are now quite removed in some places, and in all, greatly disordered, so as to induce Lieutenant A. aptly to observe that they appeared as if they had been convulsed.

That part of the parapet which I described as having been so violently agitated, now leans considerably on one side, and retains its wave like shape.

Doctor A. and myself experienced a pain and weakness in the knee joints, immediately after the inferior shocks of the 17th; these unpleasant feelings troubled us all that morning.

Sound sleep has left us—we allow one eye to be shut—but the other is on the watch.

A person Eighty two years of age, on being questioned as to the physical operations of nature, during his remembrance, says, he has neither seen nor heard of any thing, so terrific, and distructive, as that which he witnessed on the 16th.—He recollects four Earthquakes, but the worst was not more violent, than to cause the shaking of a vase, to be visible to the sight.

The late hot season here, was by no means particularly hot, nor have we experienced any thing indicative of the horrid scene which we have witnessed.

From the account of Cossids who felt the shock at Gundava in the interior, distant hence, eighty miles, in a N. E. by East, direction, and the centre point of this peninsula, it is evident, that the Earthquake was much less violent in land, than on the Coast, for although the Cossids mention the fall of houses at many places in the interior, yet they did not witness the ruin of fortresses though they passed several. They state, that the Town of Kooteeanna has suffered severely, but not so much as Porebunder, it is distant 20 miles East, of this, and fifteen from the sea.

Every hour brings some afflicting account, particularly from the Coast, of fortresses fallen, lives lost, and injury sustained, from the awful Catastrophe.

P. S. Myself and Doctor A. have just returned from a visit to the sand hills on which we thought we saw flame, and found the shrubbery which was on them, much scorched, and divested of its vegetation.

Bhooj, 23d June, 1819.

The loss in lives has not been correctly ascertained. Bodies continue to be dug out of the ruins, and almost 1000 have been already found; seven thousand houses, have been overturned and few or none, in the City left uninjured. Although the whole of Kutch has suffered pretty equally, in regard to loss of houses: the proportion of lives lost in different places, bears no affinity; perhaps Bhooj, has lost as many as the whole of Kutch put together. In Mandavie 116 and in Luckput 150, are said to have suffered.

A number of Phenomena, are said to have occurred, at the moment of the shock, but I shall only remark those which appears the most striking. The Run and Bhun, on the North of Kutch, between that province and the isolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, the extent of which, East and West was not known, but its breadth was generally about six miles, and its depth gradually increased to upwards of two feet, after which in a few hours, the water subsided to about half that quantity; horsemen who crossed this tract, on the day following the shock, describe a number of cones, of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water, when they passed. As far as I have learnt the sandy bed of every dry river in Kutch, was filled for a short space of time with a flood of water, these waters have the colour, and taste, of the soil from whence they were ejected.

We find that this awfull Phenomenon has also been witnessed at Calcutta, and singular to say on the same day that it was felt at this presidency, an extract of a letter has also been kindly handed to us from Allahabad which says,

We had a slight shock of an Earthquake, two or three evenings since, and I never experienced so extraordinary a sensation, my first idea was that I must be extremely ill, for I felt the Earth move in a way I cannot describe, and an Earthquake was the last thing I thought of; when recovering a little from my astonishment, I observed that my Tent was shaking, and that my sword which was hanging against the wall flew backwards and forwards, in a way I could not easily account for.

This is the farthest North, of any, we have yet heard of nor have we any account of it, having extended farther South than Poonah. Allahabad is in Latitude 25-30 N.

We have been favored with some notices respecting the Chevallier Fredini mentioned in a former paragraph.

This Traveller departed from Italy in the autumn of 1817, and proceeding to Egypt, was the second who entered into the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and accompanied Lord Belmore into Nubia. He has also travelled to Idumea, Philicia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phenicia. Syria and Mesepotamia. After having performed a very dangerous journey and visited the ruins of Thebes, Memphis Ascalon Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, and Jerusalem, he reached Balbec and Palmyra.

Returned into Egypt he crossed the Red-Sea, and visited Mounts Horeb and Sinai.

He now meditates proceeding to Babylon, and from thence through Persia into India.

The arrival of the Robarts, Captain Brown, from China, has not put us in possession of much interesting intelligence. A few Americans remained at Whampoa, but not a single English ship. The commercial accounts are consequently dull—but for details we refer to the price current in another part of our paper.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We have great pleasure in complying with the request of A. Mull Suwar by giving insertion to the following Orders by Brig. Gen. L. Smith, C. B.

D. O. *Seroor 7th May* 1819.

"The Detachment of H. M. 22d Dragoons which has served for fifteen months in this Division, principally under the command of Major Dawes C. B. and at present under that of Capt. Taylor, being ordered to march tomorrow on its return to its own establishment; Brigadier General Smith C. B. desires to express to the whole of the officers and men the high sense he entertains of their valuable services during this period. Their conduct in the field has been a fine display of gallantry and confident discipline, and these qualities needed only more opportunities, and a worthyer enemy, to be oftener shewn and extolled. A further important merit in this detachment has been its watchful interior system, which under constant toils and marching preserved a degree of efficiency very seldom equalled."

"The highest praise is due to Major Dawes C. B. for the general state of this detachment."

The cordial demeanour of the officers accompanied by strict attention to professional duties, and the most gentleman-like regularity in private conduct, have been conspicious."

"It is with great pleasure also the commanding officer records his approbation and and acknowledgement of the good old habits of strict subordination and prompt obedience in which the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this corps have been brought up. A system which appears to have taken its foundation from that great master of cavalry discipline, Lord Combermere."

"It is with infinite regret the Brigadier General is obliged to part with this handful of real soldiers, and he desires to assure Major Dawes C. B., Capt. Taylor, and all the other officers and men of the detachment, of has lasting good wishes.

(Signed) JAS. SHERRIFF.
A. A. Gen.

We have also been favored with the following.

EXTRACT FROM DIVISION ORDERS,

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH C. B.

The 1st Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. being in rotation of Service removed from this Command, the Brigadier General cannot contemplate their departure, without serious regret upon losing a Corps which, during five year's active service, has uniformly been distinguished by high discipline and excellent conduct.

Their exemplary spirit and preseverance, throughout the late campaign with the light division, was a theme of general admiration and applause. The Brigadier General can never forget their cheerful labours on that service; and the excellent attentions of all the officers, both in superintending and encouraging the necessary exertions, reflects the highest honor on them and produced a degree of efficiency in marching, which no corps could exceed.

The Brigadier General requests to assure Lieut. Col. Cox that he has been always sensible of great obligations to him, not only for the state of this valuable corps, but for his personal example in every scene of service and labour, which the nature of the campaign gave rise to, and

He begs him to accept for himself, his European and Native officers and Sepoys, his cordial thanks and approbation."

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The following account of the Ilchester Shoal and Dogger Bank have been obligingly communicated to us.

Ilchester Shoal in Lat. 0. 26. 52. S.

Islet off the S. E. point of Lingin in Lat. 3. 17. 30 S.

The Ilchester Shoal is about 1 mile in length and half a mile in breadth; on the South side is from 4 to 12 and 16 fathoms, on its North side 5, 14, 16 fathoms, and on the West side 4, 5, 10 at half a mile distance, then sunddenly deepens to 18, 23, and 24 fathoms On the Shoal 1 fathom in several places; the Islet off the S. E. point of Lingin N. 13½ E.—S. E. point of Lingin N. ¾ E. Pulo Taya S. I. 37. W. per Compass, on 1 fathom Rocka.

DOGGER BANK.

The least water we could find was 2½ fathoms with these bearings, Peak of Saddle Island West. Boat Rock, N. 20½ W. Peak of Ragged Island N. 15 W. Soundings irregular round it; 5, 10, 18, 14, 17 fathoms between the Boat Rock and Saddle Island soundings very irregular with considerable overfalls about this place, both Saedle Island, and Ragged Island bold; we did not find any danger running off them.

NAVAL INTT.—The naval force of Denmark is kept constantly manned by a sufficient number of seamen, who are divided, part doing duty on board guard ships the other part being employed in mending the highways and other works of public utility. By this plan they are rendered less burthensome to the State. The two corps periodically change situations; and thus they are alternately engaged in their profession; whilst, in case of war, no difficulty occurs in collecting and combining both together at a very short notice.

[*Bengal Harkaru.*

The Jessy, from the Red-Sea, and the H. C. Cruizer Antelope, from the Gulf of Persia, anchored in the Harbour late on Tuesday night, having been a day or two off the harbour without being able, from the badness of the weather, to ascertain the entrance.

The Ships that went to sea, during the week had much difficulty to encounter, the wind had encreased to a perfect gale, and the sea was so high that the Pilots, on quitting the ships, were in a very perilous situation. The Ahmedy, Grab, returned on the morning of Monday, being unable to keep the sea.

The Jessy, left in the Red-Sea the H. C. Cruizers, the Aurora, and Prince of Wales, but no English Merchant Ships, if we except the Anglo Indian vessels of Surat.

Several Free-Traders, are under dispatch, both for England and Bengal.

The ships left in the Gulf of Persia, by the ships lately arrived from thence, were as follows viz:

H. M. Brig Curlew, H. C. Cruizers, Ternate, Nautilus, Mercury, Vestal, and Teignmouth.

The Curlew, had captured a Joasmee pirate Batella, and taken her to Bushire.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 6th, The H. C. Cruizer Antelope Lieut. James Arthur, from Muscat, 28th March.
Do. Ship Jessy, A. Laudle, from Mocha, 20th June.
Do. 7th, Ship, J. A. Edwin, from Bussorah, 26th March.
Do. Ship Frances Warden, John Stutely, from the Persian Gulph, 30th June.
Do. 21, Ship Ahmedy, Adam Turner, from Sea.
Do. Ship Robarts, George Brown, from China, 18th April.

Passenger.

Per Sophia.—Mr. P. Arde.

DEPARTURES.—July 6th, Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, H. Beyts, to Mocha.
Do. 9th, The H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Charles Mortlock, to China.
Do. do. Ship Charles Grant, Hugh Scott, to China.
Do. Ship Ann, Thomas Riddoch, to China.
Do. Ship Stakesby (Free Trader), William Henderson, to London.
Do. 10th, Ship Lady Borringdon (Free Trader), G. C. P. Living, to London.
Do. Ship Ahmedy, Adam Turner, to the Persian Gulph.

Passengers.

By Lowther Castle—Mrs. Parlby, Miss Fordyce, Captain Clubley, 3d Madras Light Cavalry, Mr. James Rose

By Lady Borringdon.—Mrs. Col. Maxwell and Child, Mrs. Eckford, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. MacIntosh, Lieut. Col. W. W. Stewart B. N. I Major. Cassidy H. M. 67th Regt. Captain Morison B. N. Infantry Lieut. M'Intosh M. N. I. Miss Charlotte Moore. Miss Mary Ann Lodwick, Master William Best, Master G. H. Eckford, 75 Military Invalids, 7 Women and 5 Children.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship England, Reay, for London.
Ship Katherine S. Forbes Lamb, for ditto.
Ship Elizabeth, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship Brampton, Green, for ditto.
Brig Hibernia, Atkinson, for Mauritius.
Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for Londno.
Ship Futtay, Alvadood, Richardson, for Java.
H. C. Ship Inglis, Borradaile, for China.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, for ditto
Ship Kingsmill, Mac'dowell, for Calcutta.
Ship Westmorland, Cririe, for ditto.
Portuguese.—Ship Europa, Luz, for Rio de Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. [illegible]

Marquis Camden, [illegible], Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch.

BENGAL.

Hibernia brig, Susan. Robarts.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Thames.

PORTUGUESE.

Europa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—June 16 Ship Stockton, R. Langley, from England 15th February.
Minerva, off Calcutta.
The English Ship Barton, Claridge, from Madras 27th May, and Eskapilly 8th June.
The ship Ganges, Falconer, for the Isle of France, is expected to sail in the course of three or four days.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains the Cambridge, H. C. ship Ernaad, Bounty Hall, and Cornwallis.
The Barton passed up.

KEDGEREE.

Remains the Theodosia, George Cruttenden, and Maria.
The Isabella Robertson, passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains the Pascoa, Ramdololl Dass & Frederick.

SAUGOR.

The Julius Cæsar, Aristides, Morning Star, Aurora, and Sally, gone down.

DEPARTURE.—June 16 Lord Melville, J. Wetherell, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 17, H. M. S. F. E. Lock, Esq. from a Cruize.

Ditto, 18, Ship Sappho Packet, F. G. Stewart, from Portsmouth, 22d February.

Ditto, 20th, Ship Euphrates, P. Mearing, from Boston, 20th May.

DEPARTURE.—June 16, Ship Isabella F. Bignall, for Calcutta.

Ditto, Brig Cochin, J. Matthews, for Ceylon & Trincomalie.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Poona, on Wednesday the 7th, Instant, by the Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Captain Robert Shews of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss, Anne Sainthill Staley.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, yesterday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Thomas Ross Dent, Esq. to Mrs. Amelia Campbell, daughter of the late Captain Blythe, and widow of the late Captain R. Campbell.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. L. M. Delomonger de was safely delivered of a son.

Yesterday, the 18th instant, the lady of Capt. A. Glass, of a son.

DEATHS.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage to England, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, of the firm of Hamilton and Co. Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—On the 18th Inst. the Lady of J. G. Harpow, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 11th instant, at Courtallum, Colonel CHARLES TROTTER, Commanding Palamcotta and the District of Tinnevelly, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The deceased had enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of good health for nearly forty years, the period of his services in this country: The disease that terminated in his death commenced about three months ago with bilious symptoms; but being accustomed to slight attacks of bile in the hot season, he though this to be no more, and hoped it would go off, as usual, of itself. Thus, unhappily, was he deceived until his complaint had made such an alarming progress as to resist the efficacy of medicine.

He was interred at his own particular desire, without the Military honors usually paid to his rank, but such a Man was not to be committed in privacy to the grave; his dying request was indeed literally observed: but such honors were paid him as few receive: for every inhabitant of the place, whether European or Native, high or low, rich or poor, bewailed his death both as a private and a public loss; and his Corpse was followed by crowds to the Tomb.

On the 19th May, in Brigadier General Pritzler's Camp at Goddeck, Lieutenant RICHARD HENRY TAUNTON, of the H. M. 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons. He was taken off by the Cholera, after only 5 hours' illness.

Like a tree in a Valley unknown,
In a region of Strangers he fell,
No Bosom his late to bemoan,
No friend his sad Story to tell.

At the Loz, on Wednesday 9th June, Mr. JOHN [illegible] aged 29 years.

On Monday morning the 7th Instant, Mr. PETER WINTERBOTTOM; Master of the Seminary in the Black Town. His loss will be deservedly regretted by those who were best acquainted with his worth as a friend; and his qualifications, which were conspicuously displayed in the performance of his office as a School-Master, are fully appreciated by those who entrusted their Children under his parental and able care. He has left a disconsolate Wife and numerous connexions to bewail their irreparable loss.

At the Residency, Hyderbad, on the morning of the 11th June, the elder of the Infant Twin Sons of HENRY RUSSEL, Esq.

At Gopaul, on the 6th Instant, after a severe and protracted sickness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, the Lady of Lieut. A. SIBBALD, of the 1st Bat. 4th Regt. N. I. leaving an affectionate Husband to deplore her loss.

At Cape Town, on the 24th January last, after a painful and long illness taken on board the ship George the Third, from which she landed on the 9th December, Mrs ANNA OGG the Wife of Colonel SAMUEL WILLIAM OGG, of the Madras Establishment.

At Saint Thoma's Mount, on Wednesday the 9th Instant, Mrs. SARAH SMART, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel SMART, Quarter Master General of this Presidency—a Lady highly respected and most sincerely regretted.

The Infant Daughter of Captain WILSON, Barrack Master Bangalore, of a bilious fever, aged 16 months and 2 [illegible]

At Seringapatam, on the 3rd of May, EMILY JANE, the youngest Daughter of Lieutenant J. MATTHEWS 19th Regiment N. I. aged nine months and [illegible]

At Bolarum near Hyderabad, JOHN BAKER, Son of Mr. E. D. BISHOP, Master of the Band of H. M. 30th Regiment: aged 15 years—Attached to the Ordnance Department, of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops South of the Godavery.—The Death of this promising young man was occasioned by an explosion of Gunpowder at that Station on the 8th Instant.—He survived until the evening of the 9th and during the interval behaved with the greatest fortitude and pious resignation.

Calcutta.

June 18th.

Accounts from the force in Rajpootana, just received, represent the troops there as busily employed in completing and improving their cantonments at Nusseerabad. The following extract of a late letter, joined to the statements which we have already given, will enable our readers to judge of their occupations and prospects.

"We are hard at work building bungalows Many are nearly finished, and, when the whole are completed, our roads, which are now cut up by hackeries, bringing bricks, &c. will be soon in good condition by being regularly driven on. We shall then find it a most excellent station, and when we shall have a few gardens laid out, I may venture to say, that, with the exception of Barrackpore, there is none which will be able to display so many fine and commodious bungalows.

"Considering the time of the year, now the hottest up the country, it is quite cool here, when compared with the sultry weather experienced at Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, or Muttra.

"The foolish report, which has somehow or other gone down to Calcutta, that we shall never get water in the wells, is incorrect. They are certainly hard to work, and it is very tedious to make them, but when once done they will be superior to any pucka wells ever built, having the solid rock for their circumference. Water has been got in great plenty at the depth of 70 feet, and many have found it at the depth of 24."

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. Graham, from Bombay the 28th of May,

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Baretto, Mr. and Mrs. Beck.

The ship *Stanmore*, brig *Venus* and French Ship *Eugenia*, arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta landed at the Bankshall, on Monday evening, a little after six o'clock, under the salute due to his rank.

The *Aberdeen* remains still at Diamond Harbour.

The brig *Victoria*, which was supposed to have been lost, on her voyage from Madras for Trincomalee, with naval stores, appears to have reached the letter place, after all hopes of again seeing her had been given up there. She had been about a month at sea

Yesterday, the third Sessions of Oyer, Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the present year, commenced at the Supreme Court.

On Wednesday evening, about half past eight o'clock, two distinct Shocks of an earthquake took place at Calcutta. with about two minutes of interval between them. It is now some time since any similar occurrence was remarked at the Presidency, and the circumstance which most distinguishes the present case, is that, while in a number of places it was felt severely, it was in many more not perceived at all. The vibratory motion of the earth, appeared to be from East to West, in some houses the lamps, &c. were considerably agitated, and various parties were rather alarmed by the shocks, while their servants prostrated themselves, with every mark of terror in their countenances.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hugh Scottiswoode, Collector of Madras.

Mr. Charles Woodcock, Collector and Majistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Collector and Majistrate of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

We are concerned to find, that cases of the Epidemic have been rather numerous at the Presidency lately: it is gratifying however, to learn that the disorder, as heretofore is under the controul of Medicine; but an early application for assistance cannot be too much insisted upon.

The Weather at the Presidency has been very unusual for the season; the land winds we have had, have not been hot—nor have the showers expected at this time of the year, fallen.—but sea breezes or southerly winds, generally commencing at an early hour, have prevailed—To the northward about Masulidatam, they have had Rain, attended by some severe Thunder Storms; in one of these, the Lightning struck a Bungalow, in which were three Gentleman—the electric fluid was seen in the Hall for an instant after it had struck through the attap—appearing like a large ball, of fire, which almost immediately burst, "with the report report and in the manner of a 14 inch shell"—the Bungalow was in flames in a moment, and was burnt to the ground—fortunately no one was hurt—the sound, however, our Correspondent writes, did not cease to din the ears of those who were in the building, till next day, so that they could not hear the Thunder, which is described by others to have been tremendous. The Land Winds are stated to be over and the weather cool.

CEYLON

June 5, 1819.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor, is pleased to make the following Appointments in His Majesty's Civil Service on the Island of Ceylon—to bear date from the 1st Instant.

Charles Scott, Esq. to be Assistant Collector of Jaffna.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be Second Assistant Chief Secretary's Office.

By His Excellency's Command-
(Signed) J. RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

English Extracts.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the years ending 5th January, 1818, and 5th January 1819; as also the total produce including and excluding the arrears received upon the war duty on malt and property:

	Year ended Jan. 5, 1818	Year ended Jan 5, 1819
Customs—Great Britain	£9,761,480	9 996,226
Ireland	1,483,604	1,685,470
Total Customs United Kingdom	11,245 284	11,631,996
Excise—Great Britain	19,726,997	22,894,450
Ireland	1,687 941	
Assessed Taxes	442708	
Excise—Ireland		1,885,[illegible]
Assessed Taxes		842,61[illegible]
Total Excise, United Kingdom, & Assessed Taxes, Ireland	21,856,946	25,076,529
Stamps—Great Britain	6,357,421	6 391,270
Ireland	520,266	509 039
Total Stamps, United Kingdom.	6,837,687	6,900,309
Post-Office—Great Britain	1,388,060	1,339.000
Ireland	59,231	46,158
Total Post-office, United Kingdom	1,395,231	1,385,158
Miscellaneous—Great Britain	492,872	368,699
Ireland	196,658	214,226
Total Miscellaneous, United Kingdom	688,930	582.925
Assessed Taxes—Great Britain	6,127,529	6,217,502
Land Taxes—Ditto	1,163.320	1,209,682
Property Tax—Ditto	1,268,458	431,539
Unapproriated Duties—Do.	1,062,573	85,100
Total Revenue, including arrears of war duty on malt and property	51,665,458	53,563,937
Total Revenue, excluding arrears of war duty on malt and property	49,334,977	52,997,298

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Whitehall Treasury chambers, Feb. 1st 1819.

East India House, the 3d of February.—At a meeting of the Court of Proprietors held this day, it was resolved, "That the Thanks of the Court should be given to The Most Noble The Marquis of Hastings, for the wisdom, skill and energy he had displayed, in planning and conducting the war against the Pindaries; and while the Court regretted the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of territory, it duly appreciated the promptitude and exertion of the Noble Marquiess, whereby he had anticipated & encountered a confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, and crippled their means of aggression in future." On the following day a Vote of Thanks was given, by the Court, to His Excellency, Sir Thomas, Hislop, and also, to the Officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces, who had [illegible] engaged in the campaign against the Pindaries and Mahrattas.

The debate of yesterday, at the India House, deserves notice as a proof of that sensibility to national honour, which, we trust, will always characterize Englishmen—This feeling commands respect, even when the circumstance which call it forth originate, as it seems to us they have done on this occasion, in misapprehension. Sir Thomas Hislop, to whose high character every one seemed prond to bear testimony, & who was covered with the glory of the most splendid success, had thought it necessary to hold out a severe example of the punishment which awaits manifest treachery; and on this ground had ordered the native Governor of a fort in India to be executed. A hesitation was consequently felt to thank Sir Thomas for his services, without especially excepting the transaction at Talnier, and leaving that to be hereafter decidee on its own merit. At seems to us, however, that enough is already apparent to justify the severity which Sir Thomas Hislop thought himself called upon to exercise. The Killedar, or native Governor, contrary to the orders of his Sovereign, and in actual rebelion against his authority, determined to resist the occupation of the fort by the British troops. He was summoned to surrender. He was distinctly warned, that his resistance, if persisted in, would incur the penalties of of rebellion. Nevertheless he persevered. At last, in the very moment of attack he solicited terms: but none were granted to him except the unconditional surrender. Meanwhile he had encouraged, or least permitted, in his garrision a resistance which cost all of them their liven. They massacred some of our officers by treachery to which Sir Thomas seems to have thought, with great probability, that the Killedar himself was accessary; but whether he was so or not, certain it is that the blood of his own garrison and of the British Officers and men rested all on his head. His wilful perseverance in an opposition unauthorized by any law, unhappily led to this tremendous waste of human life. He with his eyes open took upon himself the whole responsibility in spite of the solemn warning that he had received of the consequences. Doubtless it would have been infinitely more gratifying to have "conquered to save," but with the lamentable massacre, which this man had wantonly occasioned, before the eyes of our Indian army, it was scarcely possible for the General to avoid making some sacrifice to their feelings.

PLYMOUTH.—DECEMBER [illegible]

At the Petty Sessions held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday last, a circumstance of a most afflicting nature came before the magistrates. Amongst the number of unfortunate females who had been apprehended as disorderly persons, and then under examination, was a most interesting young girl, about 15 years of age, of excellent manners and address, who says her name is Teresa Mary Ann Wellington Campbell.—The account she gives of herself is, that she was born at Dundee, and is the daughter of an officer in the 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo; that she was placed by her mother, on her return to England, with a Mrs. Ann More, who kept a ladies' boarding-school in Duke-street, Glasgow, from whence, after being there a few months, she was taken off by a person who called himself Colonel James; that after staying some days in London, they came to Plymouth-Dock, and were at an Hotel, where she passed for his daughter; that they proceeded into Cornwall, from whence it was the intention of her paramour to take her to Scilly, but being unwilling to cross the water she returned to Dock, and for want of money was unable to proceed in search of her friends. She says she has a brother, now a surgeon in the 6th Inniskillings, and an uncle, by the name of Campbell, a Captain in the Royal Navy, residing at Edinburgh, but her mother's address she does not correctly know. Her situation has caused great interest in her behalf, and every possible means are taking to find out the friends of this unfortunate young creature: it is quite evident she is a girl who has been well educated. It is sincerely hoped, should this paragraph meet the eye of any person who may know this poor girl, her family, or connexions, that they will not fail to give immediate communication to the Churchwardens or Overseers of the Poor of this parish.

DEC. 5.

A respectable and numerously attended Meeting was held at Ivy Bridge, on Tuesday last, 1st inst. (Captain Price, R. N. in the Chair,) when Charles Stokes Dudley, Esq. having been previously and earnestly solicited to attend, assisted in forming and organizing a Ladies' Bible Association for that beautiful village and its vicinity, more than £8 were collected at the door. This is the Ninth Association formed by Mr. D. in connection with the Plymouth Dock, and Stonehouse Auxiliary Bible Society, besides others in neighbouring towns; but on no similar occasion have the Ladies offered their services with more zeal and promptitude nor has any of such Meetings exceeded in interest that at Ivy-Bridge.

[*Commercial Register*,—Dec. 5.

SOW STORY.—*Domestic Insubordination.*—A modest looking young woman summoned her husband before [illegible] to answer to the charge of kicking her. She, however, admitted that she had refused her dear husband the privilege of refreshing himself with a pint of beer after a hard day's work, which produced the assault in question. The magistrate instantly checked the proceeding, by telling her that she had no right to the money, and that all the property whatever belonged to her husband; and also asked her if she recollected her marriage oath of "*to obey!*" observing that her husband was her master, but certainly he had no right to kick her, and might have found out a more proper mode of correction. She having doubt given proofs of a refractory spirit. This the husband corroborated, who declared in his defence, that candlesticks and tables had been upset by the amiable partner of his joys in her airs; and a chair, which had received an electrifying shock from her delicate arm, falling against her, was the only assault she had to complain of. The Magistrate, in consequence, dismissed the warrant. The ladies in the Office, and the chagrined wife, seemed quite confounded at the doctrine laid down by the Justice; and she retired, muttering most contemptuously "*Master, indeed!*"

LONDON.—FEB. 11, 1819.

DUTCH MAIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DECEMBER 26.

It was on the 13th inst. that the impatience of the Sultan and the whole nation was satisfied. The brig of the Pacha of Egypt which had on board the leader of the formidable sect of the Wechabites, Abdallah, his Mufti, and his Treasurer, together with the treasures plundered by the Wechabites from the Temple at Mecca, and now recovered, arrived on that day in the port of this city. The Sultan was immediately informed of it, and

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 14th July 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

the following day the prisoners, loaded with chains, were led through several streets of Constantinople and brought before the Divan. After some questions had been put to them, and their answers noted down, they were sent to the house of Mehmed Ali Pacha; were they remained for the night. But the Sultan was so incensed at this, that he caused them to be thrown the next day into the lowest dungeon of the Bostangi Pacha: there they remained till the 17th, in rigorous confinement. On this day the Sultan, followed by a great multitude of people, repaired in solemn procession to the Eski Serai (Old Seraglio), to receive in this Palace the congratulations of the great men on his victory over the Wechabites. After the Grand Vizier, the High Admiral, and the Chief of the Scribes or Legists, had bowed respectfully at the foot of the throne, the criminal Abdallah, with his Mufti and Treasurer, were brought in, chained, by the Chief of the Janissaries.—The incensed Monarch looked angrily at them, caused the Tartars, who had brought them hither, to be invested with sable pelisses, in their presence, and hereupon the Schaich of the Islam announced to them their sentence of death, for the execution of which the Sultan gave a sign. Immediately hereupon the chief Abdallah was beheaded at the gate of the Imperial Palace, his Mufti opposite the gate of the Visier, and his Treasurer in the Palace of the Burnt Pillar. Their bodies and heads remained exposed to view three days, but no fatwa or table announcing their crime was fastened to them, as usually done. It is said that a seal was found upon Abdallah Ben Sund, which besides the history of his name, bore on it the title of Caliph.

On the same day arrived two Tartars of the Pacha of Damascus, with the happy intelligence that the Pilgrims of Mecca had safely passed the desert, and accomplished their journey. The Tartars brought several vessels, filled with the water from the sacred spring Zemzem, as their presents from the holy city.

The Porte is constantly employed in the most active measures to ensure tranquillity and security in this city. The formidable corps of the Janisaries, now receive punishment for its numerous mutinies. One of its first officers has lately been banished to Cyprus, and two others strangled in the castles on the Bosphorus. Four other officers, convicted of robbery and murder, have had the same fate.

Private accounts from Tripoli say that the Governor of Fezzan had arrived there by sea with a rich cargo of Negro slaves, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, &c. worth 300,000 heavy piastres. It is said to belong principally to the Dey. However the continued traffic in slaves is to be lamented, which even some Christian Powers have not yet abandoned, it is consolatory to learn that the Dey of Tripoli has sent out no cruizers since last summer, and seems inclined to turn his attention to agriculture.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of laying before them Official Documents respecting the late military operations in India, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors. The attendance was unusually great, and the proceedings of the last Court having been read,

The Chairman rose to submit a proportion of thanks to the Governor-General of India, for his unwearied efforts, splendid exertions and indefatigable energy during the late war in this country. In submitting this to the Court, he took a very minute view of the military campaign which had been so honourably and happily terminated, and in the warmest manner eulogized the Governor-General for the very excellent conduct he had shewn during the whole of it. It was utterly impossible to review the occurrences which had taken place, and not to perceive that the outrages committed by the enemy were marked by desolation and rapine in every respect. One village was burned with all its inhabitants, females were polluted and then destroyed, while scenes of cruelty were committed, the recital of which was more than enough to appal the stoutest heart. These were only the beginning of what followed; and so wretched was the condition of the inhabitants, that all confidence in the British Government was abandoned, and refuge sought in the woods and mountains. A dispatch from the Governor-General, of the 28th May, 1817, stated the further outrages which were perpetrating; and in answer, the Secret Committee wrote to his Lordship that the plan he had adopted met with their approbation, and they would leave it to him not only to do what he saw proper for the defence of their territories, but also for the punishment of the aggressors [hear hear!]. So admirable were the arrangements of the Company's armies, that though there was much confidence in the treaties which had been entered into, Sir Thomas Hislop was at once ordered to advance, and gained the victory. After a short recapitulation of the leading events of the war, the worthy Chairman concluded by moving. That the Thanks of the Court should be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. for the wisdom, skill, and energy he had displayed, in planning and conducting the war against the Pindarees, and while the Court regretted the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the territory, it duly appreciated the promptitude and exertions of the Noble Marquess, whereby he had dispelled the gathering elements of a confederacy among the Mahratta States against the British Empire.

Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. the Deputy Chairman, seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson wished some extracts to be read from the voluminous papers, which were lying on the table. It was true the Directors had produced these papers for the information of the Proprietors, but from their very voluminous nature, it was utterly impossible for any individual to have so much leisure time as to read them, and therefore it might give the proprietors some knowledge of what had been going on, if the extracts were read.

This was agreed to, and the several extracts were read by one of the Clerks. The first was an extract from Capt. Sydenham's dispatch relative to the Pindaries in 1809, in which he described the horrid character of these depredators. They generally, he observed, made long marches, and subsisted chiefly on plunder, while they destroyed what they were not able to carry off, violated the wives and daughters of those whose villages they invaded, and afterwards putting them to death.—Seldom did they leave a village without burning it, and it was impossible to prevent their approaches, as their movements were rapid and uncertain, nor were their depredations to be measured by the quantity they carried off. The inhabitants were thus driven to the woods, and were under such terror as to make their return to their habitations long and doubtful. Government were thus defrauded to the greatest extent by this army of freebooters, who deprive the agriculturists and the husbandman of these blessings which Providence bestowed on them, the crops being carried off. It was impossible to estimate their numbers, as they generally advanced in detached parties joined by all who were either disgusted with the pursuits of an honest life, or discarded from Society for their profligate vicious habits [hear.] The next was a dispatch from Captain Dalzell, in March 1816, wherein speaking of the outrages then going on, he said the cruelties practised by these invaders were such, that the inhabitants of a village had chosen rather to destroy themselves, families and property, than submit to those awful privations they must otherwise have endured. A number of other dispatches were read, equally confirming the horrible excesses which had been committed.

Mr. R. Jackson then rose. After what had just been read, and the awful description of cruelties which had been given, he confessed the whole appeared so astonishing, that one was disposed rather to think they resembled a legendary tale, than were actually founded on facts. While, however, such excesses were proved by the most incontrovertible evidence, he hoped the Court would agree with him in the propriety of adding some words to the motion just put from the Chair. Sorry as he felt to be the cause of disturbing the harmony of the Court, he felt it his duty nevertheless to protest against the proceedings of the day because formerly motions of the present nature used to originate on the outside of the bar, as it was generally thought the proprietors had sufficient common sense to enable them to vote on the papers laid before them. In the cases of Lord Cornwallis and Marquess Wellesley, the merits of the respective Governors were generally stated, and days afterwards fixed for the consideration of votes of thanks to them. He objected to the latter part of the motion, which expressed any regret at the extension of the territories, as he conceived the expression of that regret was derogatory to the vote of thanks. He recollected they had proposed a vote of thanks to Marquess Wellesley, adding at the same time, that in doing so, they did not enter upon the justice of the war. Feeling as he did, that such a vote was wrong, he was fortunately successful in introducing the words, "as the documents had not been laid on the table of the Court." It was absurd to think, that with a vote of thanks to the noble Marquess of Hastings, the Court should add an expression of regret at the extention of their territories. Their conduct reminded him of the admirable fable of the penitential fox, who lamented the depredations he had committed, and cautioned others against the same, but unfortunately for his morality, a roost being near, he thought it not a miss to seize a chicken or two [a laugh]. Did the Court suppose that any person out of doors would believe they were sincerely averse to an increase of territory? The words he meant to insert, instead of "dispersing the gathering elements," &c. were, that "he had anticipated and encountered a confederacy among the Mahratta states, defeated their armies, and rendered their means of aggression in future disappointed." He would venture to say there was not a single Honourable Director within the Bar who could lay his hand on his heart and say that this addition was not necessary, especially considering what had already been said by the Chairman respecting the deficiency of the words in the motion to express their just sense of the merits of the Noble Marquess. The very idea of "gathering elements" was absurd, as the vote of thanks implied that something had been done, and a regularly formed army defeated by the wisdom, skill, and energy of the Noble Marquess. The Learned Gentleman then concluded by reading the amendment.

Mr. Fletcher, in seconding it, observed, that he had no intention of troubling the Court, had he not been forcibly struck with the able and humorous statement of the Learned Gentleman who had just sat down. Whence arose that poverty of language of which the Chairman had complained? Had twenty-four Gentlemen, in the situation of Directors, not been able to find adequate words? If the measures of the Noble Marquess were not necessary, then where was the propriety of thanking him at all, and if they were necessary, then why were the feelings of gratitude due to him not to be expressed in a proper manner? Concurring perfectly in every word of the amendment, he with the sincerest pleasure seconded it.

Mr. S. Dixon felt it would be presumption in him to occupy any portion of the time of the Court, but he hoped the amendment would be agreed to by the Court of Directors. The language of the Worthy Mover was certainly more expressive of those feelings of gratitude, which were due to the Noble Marquess, than the original motion was. He never could look but with dread to any further extension of territory in India, as tending more to weaken than strengthen the hands of the Company. He could not help thinking that the "gathering elements" alluded to, arose more from natural causes than any other. When the troops of Britain were collected together, it was natural for the Mahratta Powers to suppose there was a cloud about to over-whelm them, and it could not therefore be astonishing that these powers should form coalitions, for what they considered to be self-defence. In giving this as his opinion, he trusted the Court would allow him the merit of at least being honest and conscientious, for till the justice and necessity of the war were proved, he thought the vote should be postponed altogether.

Mr. Elphinstone merely wished to state, that when the proposition of thanks was submitted to the Court, it was done by the Directors, with the view of such amendments being introduced as might be thought necessary and proper by the Proprietors.

Mr. Bosanquet contended that the amendment was not called for, as one branch of the Mahratta States was in arms against us at the present moment. The Court of Directors had not the slightest intention of trifling with the feelings of the Proprietors in making this motion, for he unquestionably felt the conduct of the Governor-General deserved all that gratitude which language could express.

Mr. Hume concurred with the Honourable Chairman in all he had stated, but felt that not one word of the amendment could be controverted. The Noble Marquess had received his instructions from the Court, and he conceived it would be very extraordinary for the Court to concur in expressing a regret that these instructions had been complied with. The Noble Marquess had no alternative when he commenced the war, in consequence of the measures which had been adopted by his predecessor. The Court had disapproved of what was done by Marquiss Wellesley in 1803, 4 and 5, whereas the Noble Marquess had at that period actually completed that which the Court rejoiced as being now done. The measures of that noble, & indefatigable General were stopped by his successor, Marquess Cornwallis, to whose policy, he had no doubt the increase of the Pindarries was owing. The present Governor-General had shewn the most unwearied and liberal efforts in their cause, and had even studied the language, that he might thereby be the better enabled to know more of every thing relating to the country.—Yet though this was the case, he had formerly received their thanks, for his military conduct without any allusion to his civil policy as a statesman. The worthy gentleman concluded by expressing his decided opinion. That while the territories had been increased, the authority of the Company had been consolidated.

Mr. Bosanquet explained.

Mr. Jackson also explained, that while no doubt one part of the Mahratta States was in arms against us, that branch had been twice defeated, and was actually now in a state of vagabondage.

Mr. Grant, dissented totally from the political views of the Speakers on the other side.—The Court of Directors had never assented to any extention of the territories, except in the case of Tippoo Sultaun, who was the decided enemy of Britain, and of course was obliged to be put down. Every extension which had subsequently taken place had not been sanctioned at all by the Court. He certainly thought the Treaty entered into in 1802, between Marquiss Wellesley & the Peishwa, was impolitic, though he gave every credit to that Noble Personage for the best intentions in what he did. Of the late Marquiss Cornwallis, he was bound at all times to speak with respect, considering the integrity of his conduct, his inflexible rectitude, profound judgment and consummate skill. He would not say, that it was necessary for the Governor General not to do as he had done; but, when Europe was accusing the Company of unbounded ambition, and of wishing to seize the whole territory of India, it became them to persevere in the sentiments they had already expressed, respecting their regret that any extension should take place, especially considering that had been declared impolitic by the Legislature; and surely, as a body, they were not to be called to entertain a different opinion. The debt had considerably increased and was much more when Marquiss Cornwallis went out to India, and the expence was even beyond the income. They had 30,000,000 of a population to govern, while the European forces, &c. did not exceed 40,000; and on taking a general review of the war, he must own he could see nothing in it but the seeds of fresh commotion; for, though it was true, that the Pindarrees were suppressed, there was no doubt they would increase, especially as their numbers were composed of persons who were inured to habits of military warfare; and, when discharged, they could not abandon such habits. True the Hindoos were relieved, it was said, from their oppressors; but, would they not become the same as before, the moment they felt they were independent?—He felt the strongest objections to the Amendment, because he thought the Court should trust the Directors, considering the confidence they had already placed in them, by granting them their high situation.

Mr. D. Kinnaird, at considerable length, stated the reasons why he supported the amendments, conceiving Lord Hastings entitled to their warmest thanks, not only for his exertions in the field, but for the wisdom with which he had planned the operations in the war. He had introduced no new policy whatever, for if he had there might be a difference of opinion. He (Mr. K.) must own he disliked the expression of their regret at the extension,

as much as could the language of a schoolmaster who never flogged his scholars without saying he was sorry for it.

By expressing their regret as they proposed to do, they would in fact encourage the charge of ambition which Europe was alleged to make against them. He trusted the Noble Marquess would be able to follow as good policy in the government of the conquered country, as the Marquess Wellesley had done in the same situation.

Mr. Howarth could not agree with the amendment of his Honourable Friend, though he certainly felt that the conduct of the Governor General was beyond all praise. Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Dundas, all different in political views from each other, had agreed in pronouncing the extension of the territory to be an evil of no small magnitude, for be it recollected the Company now had a territory extending 20 degrees longitude and 20 degrees latitude. Lord Castlereagh, when the Charter was renewed said, that fortunate as the Company had been, there was a certain limit which they could not exceed without becoming unwieldy.—Whether that was the case now he would not say, but he certainly did not concur in the amendment.

After a reply from Mr. Jackson, and a few words from a Director (Mr. Money we believe) the Amendment was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

THANKS TO SIR THOS. HISLOP.

On the question of Thanks being moved to Lieutenant-General Sir Thos. Hislop, a considerable discussion took place, several Proprietors expressed their determination to oppose it, and as the discussion on the question was expected to occupy several hours, especially on account of the conduct of Sir Thos. Hislop relative to the hanging of a Governor, it was agreed, on account of the lateness of the hour, to postpone the debate to this day at twelve o'clock.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS FEB. 3.

The House proceeded in Appeals.

The oaths were administered to Lord Grenville and Lord Yarborough.

The Duke of Wellington presented a Petition from the Guild of Merchants of Dublin against the Roman Catholic Claims, ordered to lie upon the Table.

Lord Sidmouth laid upon the Table, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, a Petition (with the accompanying documents) from the Earl of Mountnorris, claiming the titles of Earl of Anglesea, Viscount Newport, &c.—Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Taafe's Divorce Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow fortnight.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury it was ordered, that no Petitions for Private Bills be received after Thursday the 4th of March next, nor any Reports of the Judges upon such Petitions after Thursday the 8th of April.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Lord Kenyon gave notice of his intention to move on Friday for the appointment of a Committee to consider the State of Children employed in Cotton Factories.

Adjourned till to-morrow (this day).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Maddocks brought in a Bill for the Preservation of Game in Wales, and moved that it be read a first time.

Mr. Curwen observed, that instead of extending the Game Laws, they ought to be repealed. They added, in an enormous degree, to the amount of crime, and they gave rise to the utmost oppression and cruelty. He knew of an individual now under confinement for various penalties under these laws, to the amount of 1,000l. from which it was not in the power of the Crown to relieve him. He did trust and hope, that if an inquiry into the Criminal Laws were entered on, the first thing to be considered would be the effect of the Game Laws.

After a few words from Mr. Madocks, which were inaudible in the Gallery, the Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed.

CASH PAYMENTS—BRISTOL PETITION.

Mr. Hart Davis said he held in his hand a Petition from the Merchants, Bankers and Manufactuters of the City of Bristol, the prayer of which was against a too speedy ressumption of cash payments [hear, hear, hear!]. It was stated to be the Petition of the Bankers of Bristol, as well as of the Merchants and Manufacturers; but on looking to the signatures, he did not see that it had been signed by any bankers. However, when any of the partners in Banking-houses happened also to be engaged in other concerns they had signed it, not as Bankers, but as Traders. The Petitioners stated, that, in their opinion, during the present rate of exchanges, Cash Payments could not be resumed with safety that when this circumstance no longer presented an obstacle, Cash Payments might be resumed with greater safety and convenience; and that to attempt such a measure, in the present situation of the country, would only give rise to alarm and confusion; and they prayed, that a subject of such importance might undergo an due discussion in the House; and that the resumption might not be attempted till the time when it could be done with perfect safety.

Mr. Ellice said, he had not wished to consume any part of the time of the House, during the interesting discussion which took place last night. The decision was not quite what he had anticipated. But from lists which he had seen, he thought the country had a right to look forward with confidence to something like a satisfactory result [hear, hear! from the Ministerial side]. He said this, because, whatever political opinions he himself might entertain, he thought this was a question which ought not to be taken up with party feeling. There was one thing to which he wished to allude. A Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had spoken of the effect of foreign Exchanges on Cash Payments. On this subject, he entertained a very different opinion from the Gentleman who had just addressed them. If the Noble Lord had applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he might have obtained from him the true cause of the present state of things. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated it as his intention to adopt such means as would raise the funds by issuing Exchequer Bills—when he stated it as his intention to bring in a Bill to postpone the resumption of cash payments till March, 1820—he would ask if the foreign exchanges were the cause of not resuming cash payments—whether it was not a mockery to the public to issue bills for the purchase of stock at 80, to be paid back in March in gold? He was certain, if some certain plan of finance, free from the tricks of the Right Honourable Gentleman, were not adopted, little good would result from any inquiry. Little benefit would result from limiting the issues of the Bank, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued to issue Exchequer Bills. It made little difference whether Bank Notes or Exchequer Bills were issued—they all swelled the amount of the circulation. Little good would result from merely limiting the issues of Bank Notes, if that destructive system of finance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were persevered in.

Mr. Protheroe rose, merely to state that he had received no letter from any of his Constituents respecting the Petition which had been presented by his Honourable Colleague [hear, hear!].

A Gentleman, whose name we could not learn, stated, that the Petition did not originate in any Public Meeting, but merely in a Club of Merchants. He protested against its being considered the Petition of the Inhabitants of Bristol.

Mr. Calcraft said, he had also seen the Treasury List, but he could not agree with his Honourable Friend (Mr. Ellice) that it was a fair list. It was unfair, in his opinion, on the very principles laid down by the Honourable Gentlemen opposite themselves; the principle laid down by themselves was, that the Committee should consist of those Members who were most conversant in those matters which were connected with the subject of the inquiry. Now the leaving out of this list an Honourable and Learned Friend of his (Mr. Brougham, we believe), who was as well, indeed he might say, who was better qualified for such an inquiry than any Member in that House, was, to say the least of it, a gross deviation from candour. Besides, there were fourteen of the Members who voted with Ministers, to seven of the Members who voted on the Opposition side of the House. He could not therefore agree with his Hon. Friend in thinking this a fair Committee. It contained in fact a greater majority proportionally then what Miritus had in ordinary divisions. He knew something of the fairness to be expected in a Ballot of this nature; for he happened some time ago to be one of the scrutineers on a former occasion, and he could say, that above ninety out of little more than a hundred lists, were written in the same hand, were written by one of the Clerks of the Treasury. He differed with his Honourable Friend as to the fairness of the Committee. He hoped some deviation from the usual practice would take place on this occasion, and that one of the most skilful and experienced, Members of the House would be named on it.

Mr. Ellice, in explanation, said he had been misunderstood, if he was thought to have stated that the Committee was appointed with great fairness. But as several of his Honourable Friends were included in it he was induced to expect a beneficial result from the inquiry.

Mr. Tierney said he hoped Ministers would withdraw one of the names on their list, in order to introduce the name of his Honourable and Learned Friend beside him (Mr. Brougham); because he was sure it would be admitted, from every part of the House, that there was no man in the country from whom so much assistance could be derived, on an inquiry of this kind, as from his Honourable and Learned Friend. He was not now talking with reference to political parties—his object was not a party question at all. He was sure nothing would give more general satisfaction to the country, than the adding the name of his Honourable and Learned Friend to a Committee of Inquiry into any branch of political economy, but especially into a subject like the present.

Mr. Lawson stated, that he had received a list of 21 names, as well as other Members. In order, in the words of an Honourable Director, to shew that he exercised some little discretion of his own, he had thoughts of inserting the name of the Right Honourable Gentleman who presided over Doctors' Commons, who was peculiarly qualified for an inquiry into a subject, no inconsiderable part of which was a charge of criminal conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street [laugh]. He had, however, inserted the name of the late Member for Yorkshire, Lord Lascelles.

Mr. Hart Davis stated, that no Petition could be more respectably signed.

Mr. Tierney said, he understood the Petition was first produced in a Club, which met once a week at Bristol. It was put into the hands of the Chairman, by whom it was proposed to the company, and it was signed by them all, with the exception of one. It was then carried round the town for signatures. He believed one half of the persons who signed this Petition did not know the nature of it. He understood that it was signed by the Clerk of one Banking-house in its name, without the knowledge of the Partners of that House.

Mr. H. Davis said no Banker had signed the Petition in his capacity of Banker.

The Petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir Edward Knatchbull presented a Petition from a Mr. Joshua Rickman, praying that a Bill might be brought in to prevent the Embezzlement of Coals.—Read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

BALLOT FOR THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House proceeding to ballot for a Committee of Secrecy to inquire into the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the Resumption of Cash Payments.

Sir Francis Burdett observed, that it would save the time of the House, if Ministers were to name the Committee at once.

Mr. Bennet expressed himself of the same opinion. It was quite impossible for the House and country not to see who had the naming of the Committee.

Mr. Dent said he had heard no reason for departing from the accustomed mode.

The House then proceeded to the Ballot. As the names of the Members were called over by the Clerk, they went up to the Table and put their Lists into the Glass. We saw no Opposition Member leave his seat.

The names having been deposited in the Glass.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine the Lists, and to report on what 21 names the choice of the majority had fallen.

The Speaker named as Members of the Committee of Scrutiny, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Holford, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Lambton, and Lord Binning.

Mr. Lambton begged to decline the office which had been cast upon him, as it was perfectly well known what the result of the Scrutiny would be.

The Speaker said that he had to apologise to the Honourable Gentleman, if he had named him to an office which was unacceptable to him. No names for the Committee in question had been handed to him, and he had, at the moment, fixed upon those who occured to him as fit to discharge the duty [hear!].

Mr. Tierney said, that there was no doubt that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Lambton) was very fit for any duty which required impartiality, but there had been so little impartiality in the proceeding hitherto, that he should think it hard that the Ministers, after having settled in private who should be the Members of the Committee, should shew their impartiality by detaining for an hour or two a Gentleman who had no interest in their proceedings. As they had settled the List of the Committee, they might as well name the Scrutineers also.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, who spoke from the third Ministerial Bench, said, that the Honourable Gentleman had declined serving as a Scrutineer, because the List was already settled. He, for one, felt hurt that he should be supposed to have been dictated to. He had that morning found on his table a list indeed; but he thought it his duty to alter that list, and to insert the names of many Members on the opposite side, whom he thought practical men. He therefore thought the imputation unjust.

Mr. Tierney said, that he should be sorry to be supposed to have included in his charge all the Members of the House.—But he could tell the Honourable Gentleman, who was not, he believed, a Member of the last Parliament, that he had found from uniform experience that the same lists were found, by the same accident, on the table of a great number of other Gentlemen [a laugh], and, by the same uniform experience he had found, that those who possessed the independence of the Honourable Member were in the minority, and the majority was composed of those who put the

lists in the glass just in the same state as they had found them on their tables. It was said to be a joke, and therefore he would not do it, or he could have read a list of the Members who would have been on the Committee.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, that he should suppose there was some mistake in the statement that the lists had been sent round, for he had found no such list on his table [hear! and a laugh].

Some other Members were then appointed as Scrutineers, and they withdrew; the glass locked up in a box.

Mr. S. Wortley presented a Petition from the Merchants and Manufacturers of Bradford, against the Resumption of Cash Payments.

Election Petitions from the following places were ordered to be taken into consideration.—

Worcester (City)	Mar. 16.	Great Grimsby	Mar. 23.
Nottingham (Town)	Mar. 2.	Bossiney	Mar. 25.
Cambridge	Mar. 25.	Hazlemere	Mar. 30.

WESTMINSTER HUSTINGS BILL.

Mr. Bennet moved the third reading of the Westminster Hustings Bill.

Sir F. Burdett said he should have been strongly inclined to forward any measure which would indemnify the gentleman for whose relief this Bill was intended, from any unforeseen expenses which had fallen on him, if his public duty allowed him so to do. But on the consideration of this question, divested of private feelings, he could not agree that the gentleman who held the office of High Bailiff of Westminister should be allowed to throw off his own shoulders the burthen of an office which he voluntarily had undertaken. Not only had this task been voluntarily undertaken, but he had paid a large sum of money for the office. The law which the present Bill was intended to continue was first passed in 1811, on the recommendation of a Committee, which at the time of recommending it stated, that it was objectionable, but that pressed, as they conceived themselves to be by the necessity of the case, imagining (as he thought, without any good grounds) that the peace of Westminster depended on its passing, they had brought it forward as the best measure which occurred on the spur of the occasion. This Act, stultified as it may have been said to have been by its authors, had now continued for seven years, and he thought the House would agree that they were not warranted in renewing a measure which was so objectionable in itself. The High Bailiff had stated that the profits of his office were only 200l. a year—a statement on the face of it hardly probable with respect to a place for which the Gentleman had given 4000l. But if they looked into the accounts they would see the case of it. The gross profits were 450l. but out of this there was reserved a rent of 150l. to the Dean and Chapter—and the High Bailiff moreover paid 100l. a year to a Deputy. But if by reason of these deductions, the High Bailiff was unable to bear the burthen of the office, he surely was not entitled to come to Parliament for relief. It was a law principle, that benefit and burthen should go together. Where the benefit of the office was equal to the burthen, but if the benefit was divided among a number of individuals, it was not to be contended, that they should be relieved from the necessary charges of it because the sum would not otherwise be divided among so many. The Dean and Chapter had sold the office and had reserved a rent out of it. The House had nothing to do with that. The High Bailiff appointed a Deputy to execute the duties which he did not perform in person; the House also had nothing to do with that. The High Bailiff therefore was in the condition of any man who had made an improvident bargain, and was not entitled to come to the House for relief. At any rate it was not on the candidate that the burthen should be thrown. The Dean and Chapter had made the office a matter of emolument, which in its nature was an office of the highest trust. The High Bailiff in Westminster had to perform all the duties of a County. To impannel juries, to return the Members, and to preserve the peace of the city. This office they had sold, and though it happened in the present instance it could not have been better filled, it was evident that this was mere accident, for they had only confirmed the appointment made by Mr. Browning, the present High Bailiff's predecessor. On them, therefore, if not on the High Bailiff, the burden of the election should fall; for he considered the attempt to cast the expences on the already overburdened Poor's Rates as objectionable as the proposal to throw it on the Candidates.—The charges made at elections were formerly considered as an emolument, rather than as a bare remuneration to the High Bailiff: the charges which had been made upon him (Sir F. Burdett) on a former occasion he had resisted, as he thought the principle unjust. The Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench had decided that he was liable to pay the expences—but they were reduced to the legal charges, which turned out to be very trifling. It was proved, therefore, that even at present, under this decision (which he certainly had thought objectionable), the High Bailiff could get his legal expences; the present Bill, therefore, could only be considered as a sanction for the extortion of excessive charges. He therefore should propose, that the Bill should be read a third time on this day fortnight, to give time for a Committee to inquire, that the House might legislate with deliberation. To him it seemed plain on whom the burden should fall. The Church had been very active in taking the good things of the world, and throwing from its shoulders the burdens of it; but it seemed plain to him, that the Collegiate Church of Westminster, being in the habit of making a profit of the high office with the disposal of which they were entrusted, and being possessed of estates charged with the performance of the duties of that office, should pay the expences with which the duties of it were burdened.—The Honourable Baronet expressed his opinion, that rather than let the present Bill pass, it would be much better to have the candidates at the next Election called upon to pay a specific sum for the expence of the Hustings, for such a levy, although he could not think it strictly justifiable, would be a much lesser evil than permanently to burthen the people of Westminster. Such a burthen ought obviously not to be imposed without any previous inquiry, and especially on a place where the Election was decidedly more free and popular than any other part of the empire.

Sir R. Wilson followed on the same side, observing, that in his opposition to this measure he did not mean to act invidiously towards the High Bailiff, but he thought that the Dean and Chapter should rather be called upon to pay the expences of the Election. With respect to the argument drawn from the practice of County Members, if was to remembered that according to law it was optional with Candidates for Counties themselves, whether they would become responsible for the expence attending the erection of Hustings or not, for with them it was left to give three days' notice to the Sheriff as to the erection of Hustings, if they thought proper.

Mr. Lawson thought that Candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful, should not be called upon to pay the expences attending an election. That the unsuccessful Candidate should be compelled to pay for erecting the place of execution for his own wishes was an obvious injustice [a laugh]. But the fact was, that the people should pay for the expence of an election, for according to the Constitution they were the persons really profited by an election. According, indeed, to the old practice of the Constitution, Candidates were paid for their attendance in Parliament, on the principle he had stated that elections took place for the benefit of the people, and he did not see why this practice should have been discontinued; of Members ought to be remunerated for their trouble, whatever might be thought upon the subject by those who resorted to Taverns instead of attending that House and looking for their remuneration from some casual extortion or unduly acquired place. But the opinion of such persons could have no weight with him [a cry of question. question!]. He was surprised at the haste with which the Honourable Mover sought to press this measure. Although a professed advocate for Parlimentary Reform, the Honourable Member would not allow time to inquire upon a subject so interesting to the public [question, !]. It was strange that the Honourable Mover, who was last night such an advocate for inquiry upon the subject of the Bank Restriction [question, question!], should on this occasion be such a strenuouss opponent of inquiry—thus preferring precipitate injustice to tardy justice [again, question, question!].

Mr. Bennet observed, that no one but the Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had maintained the singular doctrine, that the expence attending the erection of hustings for the Westminster Election should be defrayed by the High Bailiff. If, indeed, this doctrine were admitted, in what a situation would the High Bailiff be placed. Seven years had elapsed since this Officer had purchased his office, and if the Honourable Baronet's doctrine were established, he must have lost within that period no less than 3,000l.—It had been stated that one of the Candidates at a Westminster Election had to pay 2,000l. to the High Bailiff for the expence of the Hustings; but this statement was utterly untrue, as was another allegation very confidently made, that one of the Candidates at the last Election had a claim made upon him for 900l.—So far indeed was this from being true, that 900l. formed the whole amount of the charge for Hustings, &c. at the last Election. But dismissing those falsehoods, the question for the consideration of the House was this—was it fitting or just that the High Bailiff should be obliged to pay the expence arising out of the erection of Hustings necessary for the conduct of a contested election? The High Bailiff had already suffered a very severe loss through those events, and a special Act was passed for his relief from such an hardship. Yet to such hardship would this Officer be again exposed, if the present Bill were not passed into a law.—But this Bill was, in fact, in strict conformity with the principle of the law with regard to the elections for counties, and a mere transcript of the law which had existed in Westminster itself for above seven years, during which it was never petitioned against by any part of the people, No objection to this law had, indeed, ever been made by either the Candidates for Westminster or their constituents, since its enactment. Yet it was now proposed by the Honourable Baronet to have this Officer rendered liable for an expence which it was no more fitting that he should pay, than that he (Mr. B.) should be called upon for it.

Mr. D. W. Harvey observed, that although all the Sheriffs and other Returning Officers in the country were indemnified for any expence connected with elections, the High Bailiff of Westminster should in equity be excepted from such indemnity. For the services of the former were cumpulsory, while that of the latter were voluntary. The former were compellable by law to accept their offices, and to discharge the duties attached to them; but the High Bailiff took his office from choice, and for the acquisition of profit. This, indeed, appeared from the Report of the Committee with respect to that office, the High Bailiff confessedly paying 5,000l. for it originally, and this officer himself avowed before the Committee, that in making that purchase he calculated upon deriving profit from the return of Members to that House. Was it to be endured, he (Mr. H.) would ask, as a principle, that a public officer should be allowed to obtain profit for executing the King's Writ, and making the return of a Member of that House?

Mr. Hume observed, that the Honourable Mover had put the question for the consideration of the House on this occasion rather unfairly. For the question was not, whether the High Bailiff should pay the expences of a Westminster Election or not, but whether that expence should be defrayed by the Dean and Chapter. This was, in fact, the real question, and upon this he felf himself called to vote for the Amendment, in order to afford time for the examination of that question. It was a principle always maintained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that where any man could obtain redress in a court of law he was not entitled to make an appeal to that House. The High Bailiff in making his contract for the purchase of his place, ought to have been apprised of the expences to which he was liable in the execution of its duties. If so he had no grievance to complain of on the point before the House, but if not, he had his remedy by law, being entitled to tell the Dean and Chapter that if they would not pay the expences connected with the Westminster Election, they must make the return themselves.

Here the question being called for, the House divided,

For the Original Motion, . . 32
For the Amendment, . . . 10

The Bill was accordingly passed.

The Cutlery Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brogden reported from the Committee apointed to scrutinize the ballot for a Committee of Inquiry with respect to the Bank, and the following are the Members chosen:—

Viscount Castlereagh.	Mr. Abercrombie.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Sir J. Mackintosh.
Mr. Tierney.	Mr. Peel.
Mr. Canning.	Sir J. Nicholl.
Mr. W. Pole.	Mr. Littleton.
Mr. Wm. Lamb.	Mr. T. Wilson.
Mr. F. Robinson.	Mr. Stuart Wortley.
Mr. P. Grenfell.	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Huskisson.	Mr. F. Lewis.
Mr. Baring.	Mr. Ashurst.
	Sir J. Newport.

It was ordered that this Committee should sit tomorrow, and have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournments of the House—and also, to adjourn from time to time, or from place to place, as they may think, proper.

Adjourned.

SKETCHES OF SCOTTISH MANNERS, DESCRIPTIVE AND SATIRICAL.

The Highland Schoolmaster.

Chance led me to the old man's humble dwelling; but the impression which his benevolence made on my mind, no time, or chance, —no change of age, of circumstance, or of situation, will ever have power to efface. Chance, I say, conducted me to the homely habitation of the village schoolmaster.

Losing my road in the wilds of Badenoch, I halted, and cast an anxious, fearful eye around, in order to see if a man and a brother were within hail: for the veil of night was dropping over the earth, and I trembled lest its sable covering should soon render every form and feature thereof undiscernible. Never did I more sensibly feel the dependence of one being on another,—that beautiful practical lesson of a heavenly Parent, who teaches us to "love each other,"—not only from our affections, but from our mutual necessity. I looked gravely at the horizion, and saw the last streak of light

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

was going down. There was but one never-sleeping eye of Omnipresence open to protect the wanderer—no light but his which gives the traveller courage, recollection, and hope, to guide him on his lone path.

At length, the welcome appearance of a fellow-man shone through the twilight; for it was now what the Caledonian appropriately and descriptively calls the gloaming,—when the hour of shadows is past, and there no longer remains the last gilded ray, elongating objects, so beautifully described by Virgil.—

"Et jam nunc procul villarum culmina fumant,
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ."

The old man, at a distance, looked almost like a *speck* upon the face of darkness. As his stature increased by approach, it grew of still greater magnitude and importance to me. He stepped up to me with a cheerful, confident air, whistling a strathspey, and followed by two shaggy Highland dogs, full of fidelity and of intelligence. "Guid e'en to ye," said he, making a rustic bow; "ye need na be afraid o' being benighted; for if even we were to miss the road, Whiskey and Calumdubh * (the names of his dogs) would *conduct* us safe home."

I here observed that *whiskey* had led me a sad dance: for that a generous Highlander had kept me so long at his house, taking a lunch and the cup o' better acquaintance, and then the cup o' friendship, and, lastly, the *dochan dorish*, that I had lost count of time, and was apprehensive of losing my way and of having to *bivouac*, as I had sometimes done on service. "Hout!" cried he, with an air of disdain towards care or misadventure, "ye mann juist tak a wie drap mair in my cabin the night, and a check o' mutton ham, and a muir fool we me, for it is quite dangerous to pass the *furd*."

Blessed retirement and simplicity of manners! true parents of friendship and of hospitality! how base and paltry do town habits appear before ye! In great towns, man distrusts man. In these wilds, bleak muirs, and woods of sepulchral pine, man clings to man, every heart beats in unison, hand seeks for hand, and the links of social connexion are double locked and rivetted to each other!

I accepted the venerable old man's invitation and partook of the hospitality of his cottage. It would be an insult to clothe in wordiness and circumlocution, the kind reception—the genuine Highland welcome. Every Highlander is hospitable: and "he maks nae words aboot it." Good bed, good cheer, good humour, honest civility, and improving converse, sweetened the hours betwixt repast and repose; but the morning scene was what dwells most in my mind.

I had gone, in company with the schoolmaster's son, to look over the improvements of his very small farm, in which courtesy and gratitude taught me to take all possible interest; when, on entering his saloon, boudoir, study, library, and refectory, (for they were all one and the same apartment,) I saw two tall, sun-burnt, weather-beaten young men enter. The one was "in the garb of old Gaul;" the other had on a regimental great coat and a Highland bonnet, with an eagle's feather in it.

The old man rose and gave a pure Highland shout, demonstrative of surprise and ecstacy; said, with electrical rapidity, the two youths had each a hand of the schoolmaster clenched in both of theirs. They shook him heartily; and, for a few seconds, it was the magic eloquence of eyes, the matchless expression of silence.

At length, the old man relieved his bosom by ejaculating, "Hegh! hegh! sirs; and is it ye after seven lang years o' absence, in which 'ye' ve wandered mony a weary fit.' What broght ye here?" and (his face lit up with smiles and rosy health, his nerves doubly strung, his pulse dancing with the velocity of youth, and proud self-approbation crimsoning his cheek,) it is possible that ye hae come on purpose to see me?"

"Just sae, my worthy maister," said the eldest. "Just so my dear Domine," exclaimed the younger, with an arch and affectionate air, and tapping him sportively and kindly on the back.—"Tears *rapped* down the auld man's cheeks," and again all was momentary silence.

"How's mother?" cried one of them. "Oh! brawly," replied the schoolmaster: "she'll be maist out o' her senses wi' joy to see ye: we' heard that ye war kil-led at Talavera." "Tut!" exclaimed they simultaneously, with a manly and soldier-like expression of contempt for danger: "Sandy got a *clink* upon 's airm, but he can wield the braid sword yet; and as for me, it seemed that bullets had no fancy for me, for plenty of them *played crack* upon comrades' heads, but I got off *Scot* free."

"But, I say, how's auld Syntax, the shelty (the pony)? Here the schoolmarter heaved a deep sigh."—"Puir beastie!" replied he, in a subdued tone, "he is *deed*." "——it," exclaimed the youngest warrior, "I wud nae a had him die for a purse o' gond." And here the rose twice visited and twice left his cheek. "Wh t pranks I hae played wi' the puir beastie!" Here he looked back to infantine days and sports, whilst the gravity of retrospect sat singularly becomingly on the front of youth. "Hegh! hegh!" concluded he, which meant, "Every thing is transitory in this nether world."

The old man quite forgot me, and I quite forgot myself, standing in profound attentiveness and undivided respect for the actors in this scene of sensibility. At length, starting and apologizing, he introduced me to the two young officers, who shook me by the hand as a friend and comrade at first sight.

I will not disappoint my reader by any common-place words betwixt us. Suffice it to say, that these laurelled youths could not stay. They embraced the old lady, the schoolmaster's wife. The old man expressed every term of regret at their short stay; and conducted them, walking betwixt them, and linked hand in hand, bald and bareheaded, and with his silver locks whistling in the Highland breeze. At length, they shook hands; looked eloquently at each other; and he saw them out of sight. I distinguished the expression of his manly features to be, the reminiscences of scenes of their infancy and tender years; and, as that impressive writer, the first anacreontic writer of the age, says.—

"He gaz'd, as fond Memory's vision (went) by
And doubled his bliss thro' the tear in (his) eye."

What were the young men?—His sons?—No—His relatives?—No—His patrons, or benefactors?—No—they were merely his scholars in their juvenile years; and, out of respect and love for the old man, they had travelled thirty miles to see him. All the localities of their childhood were dear to them; all the associations of past time weighed deeply in their minds. How creditable to youth this feeling! How honourable to old age and to the old man's deserts!

My uncle Toby most truly says, "the bravest men are always the best." Here were living examples of this undeniable truth. What might not be expected from these youths, who thus venerated the instructor of their infant years?

And here we cannot omit naming and honouring the naive remark of an African prince (Liban), who was educated in England. He said, "that he considered the preceptor or teacher of youth as the most noble avocation in the State; since, to infuse knowledge and to cultivate wisdom was making him the direct agent of the Divinity." The principle puts us in mind of Pythagoras's answer to the question—

Q. In what do men most resemble the gods?
A. In doing good, and in speaking truth.

ADDENDUM

To the Article on Light's Travels, p. 204.

Since our Article on Captain Light's Journey in Egypt and Nubia was printed off, a very curious discovery has been made respecting the bones found in the sarcophagus of the pyramid of Cephrenes. Major Fitzclarence, in his journey overland from India, reached Cairo shortly after the opening of this pyramid had been accomplished by Belzoni; and, with the zeal and enterprize incident to his profession he determined to enter into the pyramid, and examine, for himself, the wonders of the central chamber, so recently laid open. With less reverence, perhaps, for the august repository of the mighty dead than might have been felt by a contemporary of the Pharaohs, he brought away a few fragments from the *domus exilis Plutonia*, and among the rest some small pieces of bone, one of which proved to be the lower extremity of the thigh bone, where it comes in contact with the knee joint. This singular curiosity was presented by Major Fitzclarence to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who submitted it to the inspection of Sir Everard Home.

Sir Everard, entertaining no doubt of its being part of a human skeleton, took it to the Museum of the College of Surgeons, that, by adjusting it to the same part of different sized skeletons, he might be enabled to form some estimate as to the comparative stature of the ancient Egyptians and modern Europeans. On a closer and more laborious examination, however, the fragment was found to agree with none of them; and it finally appeared that, instead of forming any part of the thigh-bone of a human subject, it actually made part of that of a cow.

This discovery, it must be admitted, somewhat deranges our previous speculations on the original destination of the pyramids. The large sarcophagi, (and indeed we always considered them as unnecessarily large for the human figure,) instead of being the depositories of the remains of the kings of Egypt, would now appear to have been hollowed out and sculptured with such extraordinary skill and pains to receive the mortal exuviæ of the tutelary deities; and those immense masses, in which they were intombed, to have solely owed their boundless cost and magnificence to a reverential regard for "the brutish forms" of Apis or Osiris. Unless indeed, (which we do not think at all improbable,) the fanatic sovereigns of Egypt, like the wretched devotees who, to steal into heaven,—

"Dying, put on the weeds of Dominick,
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised,"

chose to be placed in the same sarcophagus with their gods, either to share their earthly honours, or to ensure their divine protection.

That human bones will be found in this solemn chamber of death, we in no wise doubt; meanwhile, it ought to excite no surprize that Mr. Belzoni should consider the small fragment of which we have spoken as belonging to a human body, since it required all the practical knowledge of the College of Surgeons to ascertain the subject of which it once formed a part.

Anecdotes, extracted from a Manuscript of the President Bouhier, and published by the late much lamented Millin in the Annales Encyclopediques for August 1818.

The President Bouhier once heard a confidant of the Duke of Burgundy say, that what hindered that Prince from relieving Lille, when besieged by the Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, though he might very well have done so, at the head of an excellent army, was the circumstance of the King having promised Madame de Maintenon publicly to avow his secret marriage with her when the siege of Lille should be raised; he therefore suffered it to be taken, rather than that the King should keep his word.

A Lady of the Court, of very mean extraction, whom her husband had married for her great wealth, one day let something fall from her hand. The Marchioness de Vrilliere, afterwards Duchess of Magarin stooped to pick it up.—The Lady, thanking her, hinted that the Marchioness had easily anticipated her, as she was shorter, and therefore nearer the ground. The Marchioness, provoked at this rude observation, retorted, "Oh! as for that, Madame, you are much nearer to the ground than I am, for you have but just raised yourself from it."

While the Duke de Vendome commanded the French army in Spain, he received a letter from Louis XIV full of the most flattering expressions. He showed it to an Officer, who thinking to pay his court to him, said, the King should have rewarded his services by something else than words and paper. But the Duke, with a [illegible] answered, "People like me are rewarded only by words and paper."

The Abbé Laval, who though not a man of learning, was, however, a man of understanding and merit, went to take possession of the Bishoprick of Rochelle, to which he was appointed; but the Clergy, who under the pretext of doing him honor, wished to play him a trick, welcomed him in a Greek speech, of which the Abbé did not understand a word. He listened with great composure, and answered them in a speech, which lasted half an hour, in the dialect of Lower Bretagne, which was equally unintelligible to the Clergy.

Somebody mentioned, in the presence of William III. King of England, the bon mot of an Italian, who said, that what had most surprised him in France was, Louis XIV. having young Ministers and an old Mistress. "It is a proof," replied William quickly, "that he has need of neither."

A man of sense once comparing Mallebranche and Fontenelle together, said that he had found the former much below, and the latter far above his writings.

While the Prince of Cellamare was Ambassador from Philip V. King of Spain, to the Court of France, the British Ambassador, Lord Stair, one day asked whether the Kings of Spain were consecrated and anointed like the Kings of France, "Monsieur," replied the Prince, "nous ne les sacrons, ni ne les massacrons."

Mailli, Archbishop of Rheims, was one of the Prelates who showed the most zeal for the bull *Unigenitus*. He even published a pamphlet upon the subject, which was burnt by order of the Parliament. In the course of the year, the Pope, as a reward for his attachment to the Holy See, sent him the Cardinal's hat, upon which the following device was made: a lobster, with the words, *Ex igne rubesco*.

The Emperor Leopold was conversing with some Knights of Malta, who frequently mentioned their three vows, "You take a fourth," said the Emperor, "namely, to observe none of the three."

It is well known that the Dutch, particularly the Dutch Literati, are not famous for politeness. A person told President Bouhier, that he had once gone with Count Marsigli (an Austrian General, eminent for his writings) to pay a visit to the celebrated Peter Burgmann, Professor at Leyden, who was much addicted to the pleasures of the table, and unhappily just chose the moment when he was at dinner: the Count addressing him, said, "Ego sum comes Marsiglius;" to which the Professor replied, "Et ego sum Petrus Burmannus, qui cum prandeo neminem video".

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	230	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	260	0	00
Ditto Bownaghur,	or 784 lbs.	205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0	00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	207	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0	00
Ditto Kutch,	on board.	205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal	205	0	00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6	0	50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Benares in Canister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chests,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	10	2	00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 sort,	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2	00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16	0	00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0	00
Gunnies,	pers 100	18	0	00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	40	0	00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7	2	00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Wheat Surat,	"	32	0	00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19	0	00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30	0	00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3	1	00
Jengely do.	per do.	3	3	00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	135	0	00
Bhatcole,	ditto	142	0	00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	130	0	00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616 lbs.	52	0	00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0	00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	175	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0	00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lbs.	180	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do.	150	0	00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0	00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60	0	00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0	00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds	57	0	00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50	0	00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		45	0	00
Sago,	per Maund	2	0	00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40	0	00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	1	75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0	00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2	00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2	00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50	0	00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1	00
Mace,	per pound	3	2	00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	2	75
Cloves, 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	60	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0	00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	19	0	00
Ditto Java,	ditto		none	
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		none	
Almonds,	per do. do.	4	0	00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4	2	00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	75	0	00
Cochineal,	per pound	17	0	00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40	0	00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55	0	00
Ditto English,	ditto	40	0	00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0	00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14	0	00
Pig lead,	per do.	9	2	00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	122	0	00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22	2	00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60	0	00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42	0	00
Tar,	per Barrel	30	0	00
Tin Plates,	per chest	19	0	00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
White lead,	per do.	12	0	00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7	0	00
Gin,	per large case	30	0	00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1	2	00
In Bond,				
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	213	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	178	1	00
Remittance to England	six months 2 4 per Rupee			
Freight to England	nominal 7 £. per Ton.			
Loose Freight	6 £.			
Exchange on Calcutta,	B'bay Rs. 106 per 100 Sicca.			
on Madras.	par.			

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & C. MARTINS, *in* APOLLO STREET.